



Quarterly Activities Report Highlights

Collerina Copper Project: Targets Derived from Shallow Drilling and Downhole EM

- ❑ Shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling identified four new near-surface oxide copper zones expanding the **Collerina Copper Deposit** footprint and refining the Geological Model.
- ❑ Geophysical surveys (DHEM) targeting primary copper sulphides were undertaken at the **Collerina Copper Deposit**.
- ❑ Follow-up phase 2 RC / diamond drilling program and further DHEM is currently underway.
- ❑ Regional reconnaissance Slim Line Reverse Circulation (SLRC) drilling at **Max's Folly Prospect** returned anomalous gold and copper assays before intersecting historic workings and losing sample return.

Cobar Gold Project: Drilling Continues to Expand Gold Camp

- ❑ Drilling expanded the known prospects (both along strike and at depth), identified further gold structures and highlighted additional gold systems at each of the respective prospects.
- ❑ Results from prospects drill tested during the quarter included:
 - **Battery Tank:** 23m @ 2.0g/t Au from 26m, incl. 5m @ 3.1g/t Au¹
 - **Good Friday:** 4m @ 5.0g/t Au within 38m @ 0.8g/t Au from surface & 15m @ 1.0g/t Au from 12m¹
 - **Sunrise:** 2m @ 5.6g/t Au & 9m @ 1.9g/t Au within 32m @ 1.0g/t Au from 8m; 7m @ 2.5g/t Au from 95m¹
 - **Boundary:** 5m @ 2.6g/t Au within 20m @ 0.9g/t Au from 7m; 11m @ 1.1g/t Au from 108m to EOH¹
 - **Reward:** 4m @ 2.5g/t Au within 20m @ 1.1g/t Au from 16m¹
- ❑ Drilling continues to demonstrate broad zones of gold mineralisation, including multiple stacked gold-bearing structures at each of the respective prospects.
- ❑ Regional mapping and sampling confirmed additional regional prospectivity: 17.7g/t Au¹ rockchip returned from **Lone Hand** Prospect.
- ❑ Historic prospects on the western side of the goldfield (**Republic, Reward, Lone Hand** and **Girl in Blue**) now define an open-ended gold bearing zone on a north-northwest trend extending in excess of 3km.

Mundarlo Project: Initial Exploration Program Defines Discrete Bedrock EM Conductor

- ❑ Helix's initial program targeting VMS-style base metal systems at **Mundarlo** identified a moderately dipping plate with a conductance level of 200-400 Siemens (within the base metal sulphide response range).
- ❑ The conductor plate is positioned down-dip of gossanous chert horizons within a north-west trending mixed volcano-sedimentary basin sequence. The plate when modelled, demonstrated a strike of 780m and a dip extent of 460m.
- ❑ Helix has satisfied its minimum expenditure under the Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) and has the right to earn 60% equity by completing a two-hole drilling program within a \$100,000 expenditure commitment by 18 February 2018.

COLLERINA COPPER PROJECT

The **Collerina Copper Project** lies within the central zone of a prospective 150km volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) belt. The Company holds approximately 80km of this prospective VMS belt. VMS belts typically contain multiple deposits and the mineralised endowment potential of Helix's portion remains generally untested by exploration. The **Collerina Copper Deposit** is a significant green field discovery, and results to date indicate a copper system which displays all the hallmarks of the style and size typically found in the region.

Activities during the Quarter

A SLRC drilling program at the **Collerina Copper Deposit** successfully identified four additional near-surface oxide copper zones adjacent to the existing Central Zone mineralisation. These new zones have expanded the known aggregate strike extent of the Deposit by more than 500 metres, an approximate threefold increase.

The scale and tenor of the assay results from the newly identified oxide copper zones were consistent with previous oxide drill intersections over the Central Zone of the Deposit.

A drill program currently underway, with the assistance of downhole electromagnetics (DHEM), is designed to target infill copper sulphide positions along with the down-dip portion of the mineralised Central Zone.

SLRC Drill Program

The exploration program focussed on areas up-dip of a footwall marker horizon. Drilling targeted the newly identified oxide zones of copper mineralisation surrounding the Central Zone (see pink shaded areas in Figure 3).

This program consisted of shallow SLRC drilling to a maximum downhole depth of 114m. It was designed and constructed using the revised geological and structural model. The program saw 21 holes drilled for a total of approximately 1,900m.

Drilling was designed to test for potential copper mineralised positions above the footwall marker horizon. The marker horizon had been mapped and its extensions interpreted from magnetics work completed during the geological and structural review. The marker horizon showed evidence of kink folding and fault off-sets, suggesting a similar orientation for the extensions of the Collerina Deposit copper mineralisation (refer Figure 3).

Key results

The drilling identified four new zones of oxide copper mineralisation. The new mineralised zones are shown in Figure 4 and identified as:

- South-east offset (Zones 3 and 4);
- South extension (Zone 2); and
- North-west extension (Zone 1).

It is geologically important to exploration targeting at the Collerina Deposit that whilst the oxide zones identified were anomalous and not economic in copper grade, their grade depletion appears to be very similar to the previously identified copper oxide zone delineated above the previously known extent of the Central Zone. Consequently, these zones could be pathfinders to identifying further copper sulphide mineralisation.

Key drill intercepts in each new zone are noted below.

South-east offset (Zones 3 and 4)

CORC060 returned 13m @ 0.3% Cu and 7m @ 2.4g/t Ag¹ before intersecting an historic stope at 46m. Nearby CORC061 returned 10m @ 0.3% Cu from 51m¹. Approximately 50m along strike to the south-east CORC062 returned a thick intercept of 28m @ 0.2% Cu from 28m¹.

The south-east offset has a current strike extent of at least 120m. The zone remains open along strike and is completely untested down plunge.

South extension (Zone 2)

Holes in the South extension (Zone 2) included 6m @ 0.2% Cu from 21m in CORC049¹ and 8m @ 0.2% Cu from 32m in CORC064¹. This zone abuts the Central Zone, but is poorly drill tested along the plunge plane. This zone has a strong copper-in-soil anomaly peaking at 2610ppm Cu¹.

To clearly illustrate the importance between the recent oxide results and the potential for additional primary copper sulphides at depth, the direct plunge position of this particular zone hosts two previously drilled holes. The results include 4m @ 2.4% Cu¹ from 54m in an historic CRA drill hole and 8m @ 2.4% Cu¹ from 123m in CORC022, which is located approximately 220m down plunge from CORC064.

North-west extension (Zone 1)

The North-west extension (Zone 1) returned 16m @ 0.2% Cu from 3m in CORC047¹ and 3m @ 0.6g/t Au and 13g/t Ag from 19m¹, before intersecting another historic stope. CORC063 returned 40m @ 0.1% Cu¹ approximately 20m west and south of this position.

This zone is likely to be related to the western-most known historic shaft. Nearby sub-cropping gossan has returned rock chip samples up to 1.3% Cu and 8.4g/t Au¹. This zone has a current strike extent of 110m and remains open to the west.

DHEM Geophysics

Down Hole Electro Magnetic (DHEM) geophysical surveys assisted in targeting potential high-grade primary sulphide mineralisation in the dip and plunge plane of the new zones. Several new conductive plates were identified below the southern zones.

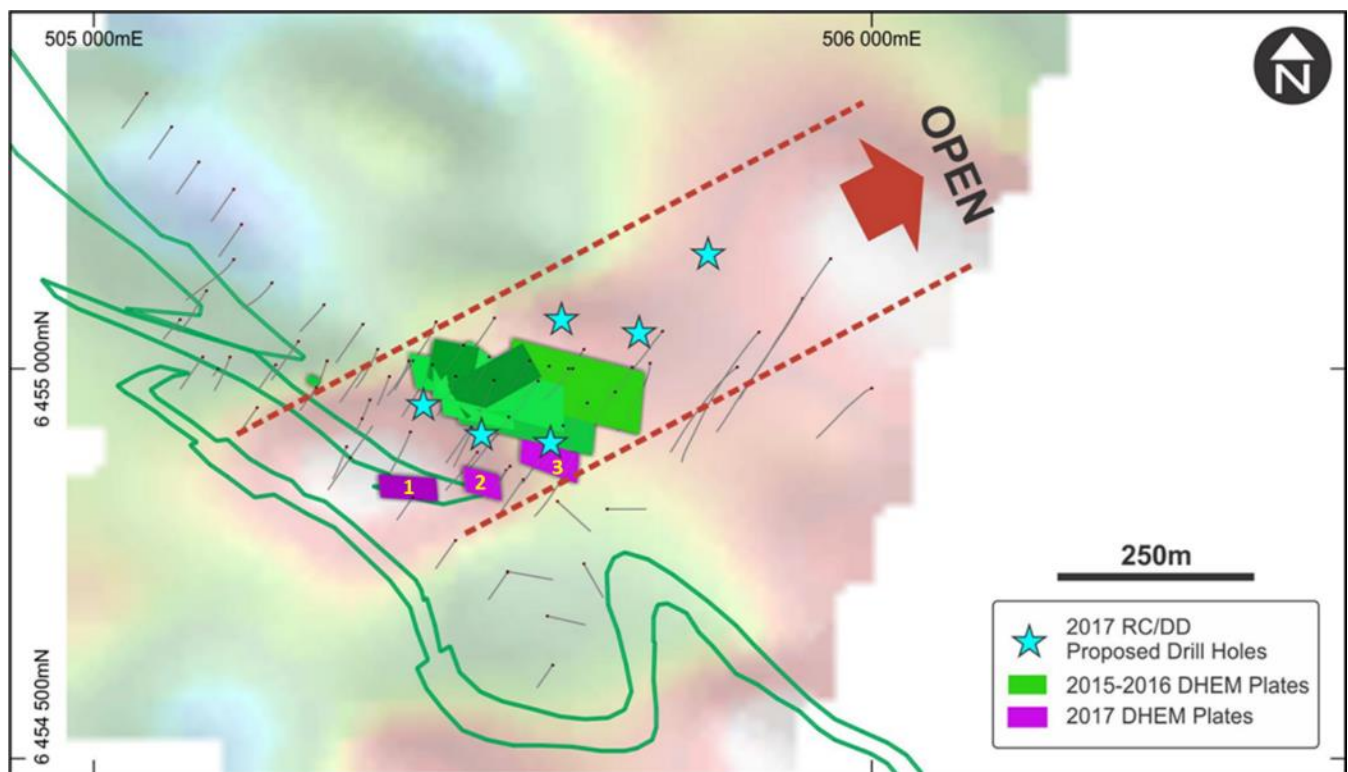


Figure 1: The Collerina Deposit drilling targets to be tested in the deep RC/DD drill program currently underway. Massive sulphide accumulation is being targeted with selected infill and in the dip extensions of the Central Zone.

The DHEM surveys were conducted in six selected holes. The surveys were targeting transitional copper enrichment and primary sulphides in plunge planes associated with the newly identified oxide copper zones. Modelling all the Company's geophysical data (including data from the recent DHEM surveys) has resulted in the identification of interpreted conductive plates (refer to Figure 1).

EM Plate 1: Derived from a DHEM survey in CORC049¹, the off-hole EM conductor was modelled below and down plunge of Zones 3 and 4 where surface geochemistry peaks at 1720ppm Cu. The plate has a conductance of 135 Siemens and dips at approximately 50 degrees to the north-east (similar to the dip of the Central Zone copper mineralisation).

EM Plate 2: Derived from a DHEM survey in CORC062¹, the off-hole EM conductor was modelled along strike and down plunge of Zone 2 where surface geochemistry peaks at 2610ppm Cu. The plate models in front of CORC060¹, a hole which was abandoned in an historic stope at 47m after losing sample return. The plate has a conductance of 150 Siemens and dips at 50 degrees to the north-east.

EM Plate 3: Is a re-modelled off-hole conductor initially identified from an historic hole drilled by the Company (CORC031), and was derived from a re-survey of CORC028 and the survey of CORC055. The new DHEM surveys used a different loop configuration designed to test the area south of the mineralised Central Zone. The EM plate position is open up-plunge and may run under the Collierina Central Zone back to Zone 1. This opens a large target area below the mineralised Central Zone.

Regional Prospects

Deposits in the district generally form in clusters and there is potential for further discoveries along the copper prospective trend beyond the existing Collierina Deposit.

Regional exploration has identified several initial copper prospects for exploration programs. Initial SLRC drilling at the **Max's Folly** Prospect during the Quarter intersected historic workings and unfortunately lost sample return. Plans to test Tindall's and Yathella copper prospects were delayed due to cropping.

Table 1: Max's Folly drill collar locations *(refer to ASX release 13 July 17 for relevant table 1 information)*

Site_ID	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azi	RL	TotalDepth	HoleType
CORC070	6455515	500815	-60	65	215	35	SLRC
CORC071	6455505	500807	-60	65	215	88	SLRC
CORC072	6455470	500840	-60	65	215	27	SLRC
CORC073	6455488	500818	-60	65	215	101	SLRC

Table 2: Anomalous gold and copper results from limited drilling at Max's Folly

Site_ID	Depth From	Result	Comment
CORC070	8	3m @ 0.3g/t Au	
and	34	1 @ 0.2g/t Au	EOH - Stope
CORC071	8	20m @ 0.1g/t Au	
CORC072	Surface	27m @ 0.3g/t Au & 0.1% Cu	EOH - Stope
CORC073		NSR	Missed structure

The results from the limited Max's Folly shallow SLRC drilling were encouraging, with three of the holes returning anomalous gold and CORC072 returning anomalous gold and copper from surface to the end of hole (historic stope intersected at 27m). The Max's Folly prospect remains open in all directions, particularly to the south-east where CORC072 intersected the best initial result before hitting the historic workings.

COBAR GOLD PROJECT

The Cobar Gold Project covers a contiguous tenement package area of ~500km² located approximately 70 km east south-east of Cobar in central western NSW. The area was mined in the late 1800's and early 1900's prior to being abandoned during the Centenary drought due to a lack of water to process the gold enriched ore at the Battery Tank head stamp battery. Helix acquired the ground in its own right and further tenure via an earn-in joint venture with a subsidiary of nearby copper producer, Glencore.

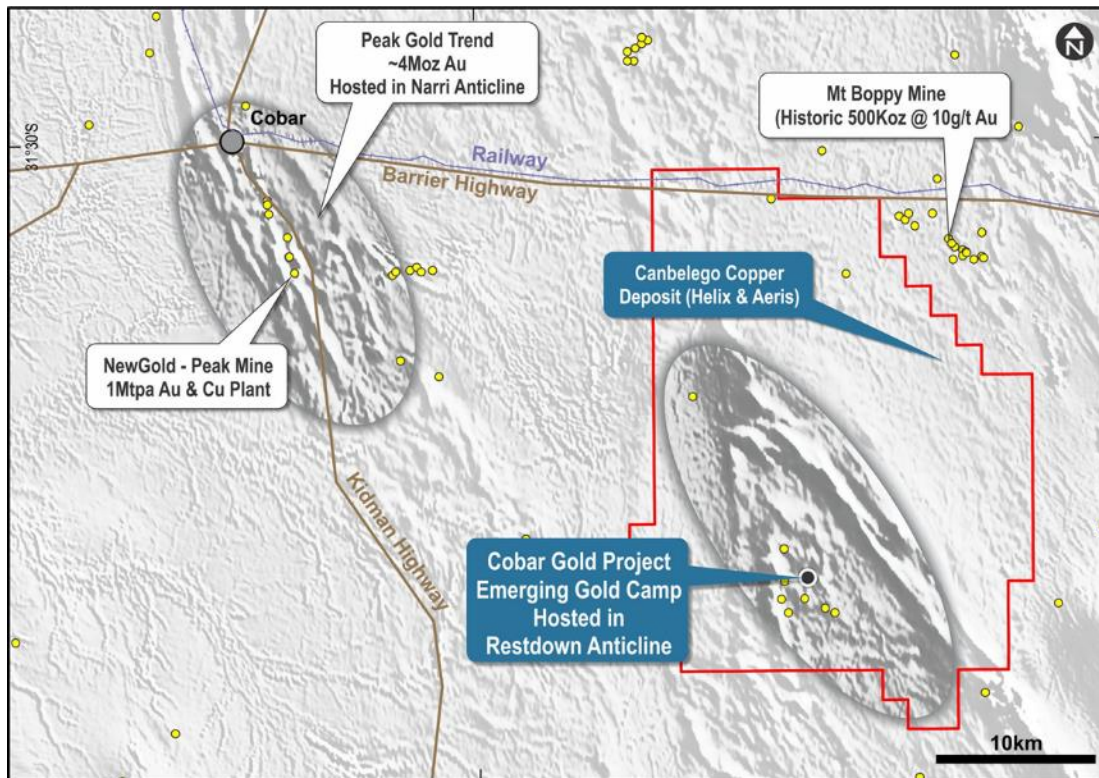


Figure 2: The Cobar Gold Project has a similar geological setting to the Peak Gold Trend, and is located within a productive mining district with several nearby long-life operations and significant new discoveries.

Activities during the Quarter

A drilling program consisting of 30 holes for 3,600m using two RC drill rigs across six prospects was completed during the Quarter with results reported to the ASX on 23 August 2017.

New gold intercepts identified during the drilling program expanded the known prospects both along strike and at depth. The drilling has also identified further gold structures and highlighted the potential for additional gold systems at the respective regional prospects.

Highlights from drilling at the prospects include:

- ❑ **Battery Tank Prospect:** 23m @ 2.0g/t Au from 26m, incl. 5m @ 3.1g/t Au¹ (continues to demonstrate the broad gold-bearing systems at this emerging prospect).
- ❑ **Good Friday Prospect:** 4m @ 5.0g/t Au within 38m @ 0.8g/t Au from surface & 15m @ 1.0g/t Au from 12m¹. (confirms presence of north-east trending structures at Good Friday).
- ❑ **Sunrise Prospect:** 2m @ 5.6g/t Au & 9m @ 1.9g/t Au within 32m @ 1.0g/t Au from 8m; 7m @ 2.5g/t Au from 95m¹ (fresh). (confirmation of perpendicular structures and depth extensions into fresh rock).
- ❑ **Boundary Prospect:** 5m @ 2.6g/t Au within 20m @ 0.9g/t Au from 7m; 11m @ 1.1g/t Au from 108m¹ (mineralised to EOH).
- ❑ **Reward Prospect:** 4m @ 2.5g/t Au within 20m @ 1.1g/t Au from 16m¹ (a gold-bearing structure at a new prospect).

The drilling was designed to expand the knowledge and understanding of the geological setting that surrounds the previously near surface gold results.

Boundary Prospect

Drilling expanded the known strike of the main structure at Boundary to over 200m. The Boundary Prospect was a greenfield discovery by Helix, identified at surface by a gold in soil anomaly. This main gold-bearing structure remains open along strike in both directions as well as at depth.

Scissor holes HRRC105 & HRRC106 were drilled south to north and north to south respectively targeting the main structure and confirmed the dip and strike of the system.

Significantly, both holes intersected new gold zones at shallow intervals before entering the main structure at depth. HRRC105 & HRRC106 both ended in mineralisation and are suitable candidates for future diamond tails to drill through the entire main structure into the fresh rock below.

The presence of possible northern and southern sub-parallel structures approximately 30m each side of the main structure at Boundary is an encouraging development. All gold-bearing structures at Boundary remain open along strike and at depth.

Sunrise Prospect

Drilling continued to demonstrate evidence of additional gold structures at the Sunrise Prospect, specifically multiple gold-bearing structures stacked perpendicular to the overall north-west trend already seen at the prospect. More significantly, gold mineralisation has been intersected in fresh rock, in positions relating to depth extensions of these gold-bearing structures.

Results from HRRC119-124 have also highlighted possible geological vectors that may assist in targeting additional strike and depth extensions through further drilling.

The 7m @ 2.5g/t Au (incl. 2m @ 6.9g/t Au)¹ in fresh rock from 95m in HRRC123 compliments an intersection of 8m @ 3.3g/t Au (incl. 3m @ 6.1g/t Au)¹ from 80m in near-fresh rock seen in HRDD006 which was drilled earlier this year. Both intersections are hosted in zones of highly altered sediments (silica/sericite) and associated quartz veining, all disrupted and brecciated within the interpreted north-east trending structures.

A broad zone of gold mineralisation was also intersected in HRRC122. Multiple quartz vein arrays were logged over the 61m interval and correlate well with the higher-grade gold results identified throughout this intercept. This intercept is located west and south of a strong gold mineralisation zone, further illustrating the sub-parallel nature of north-east gold controls.

Good Friday Prospect

Drilling at Good Friday confirmed the presence of new gold zones north of the mineralised zone which was subject to diamond drilling earlier this year. The new gold bearing structures were intersected in HRRC127 (11m @ 2.5g/t Au incl. 4m @ 5g/t Au)¹ & HRRC128 (15m @ 1g/t Au)¹. Both holes were drilled in a northerly direction and extend the overall width of the gold system at Good Friday to at least 150m (open along strike), with three gold bearing structures now having been interpreted at this prospect.

Battery Tank Prospect

Additional drilling at the Battery Tank Prospect demonstrates the presence of a broad zone of gold mineralisation, in a structure with a sub-vertical dip. HRRC130 was drilled down dip of HRDD004 (45m @ 0.4g/t Au from surface incl. 7.6m @ 1.5g/t Au)¹ and has returned 44m @ 1.1g/t Au from 5m incl. 23m @ 2.0 g/t Au¹ from 26m downhole. The strike direction of this structure is interpreted to be north-east.

The comparison of results from this recent RC hole, the original aircore hole (HRAC018 - 43m @ 2.3g/t Au from surface) and diamond results suggests the diamond drilling at the Battery Tank Prospect may have under-reported gold tenor in the oxidised rock.

Regional Drilling

A first-pass exploration SLRC program was also undertaken to complete an initial drill test of two regional prospects, being the **Republic** and **Reward** Prospects (for locations, refer Figure 1). It should be noted that all drill samples from these regional targets were collected as 4m composite samples.

At the **Reward** Prospect, one hole was drilled as an exploration drill test of a potential mineralised zone located between a 30m deep historic gold mine shaft and a series of 10m to 20m deep mine shafts which lie 75m to the east. Whilst no significant gold mineralisation was intersected, the hole was abandoned at 63m after hitting an historic stope and losing sample return. A further two holes were drilled, designed to identify potential extensions east, and repeats of this position to the south.

The southern orientated hole, HRRC116, returned an encouraging 20m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 16m including 4m @ 2.5g/t Au¹ from 20m through a new gold-bearing structure. This zone is located 70m southeast of the historic workings and remains open in all directions.

This new gold mineralised structure on the south side of the Reward Prospect, is located within a major north-south regional lineament, in a zone that also appears to host the Lone Hand (~600m south) and Girl in Blue (~1,500m south) Prospects. This major structure is considered an important control to mineralisation in the gold field and has a similar orientation to the controlling structures seen at the +4Moz Au Peak Gold Trend, located 35km north-west of the Cobar Gold Project.

At the **Republic** Prospect, four holes were drilled on broad spacing, each to a depth of 120m. These holes were designed to provide an initial drill test of the open-ended 250m x 250m gold in soil anomaly. The open geochemical anomaly is located south-east of an historic mine shaft and a number of associated trenches. The south-eastern most hole HRRC113 encountered broad gold anomalism consisting of 24m @ 0.2g/t Au intersected from 48m.

New Regional Prospects

Field reconnaissance undertaken during the drill program, following up on historic records of the goldfield, has located a further 3 historically worked areas:

These Prospects are:

- ☐ **Homeward Bound;**
- ☐ **Lone Hand;** and
- ☐ **The Girl in Blue.**

Numerous shafts, pits and trenches located at each Prospect were assessed. Results from rock chip samples collected during reconnaissance mapping at the **Lone Hand** and **Girl in Blue** workings have returned very encouraging gold assays (17.7g/t gold from Lone Hand and 2.17g/t gold from Girl in Blue; see Table 1).

The workings define a 3km long north-northwest (NNW) oriented mineralised trend (also hosting the Republic and Reward prospects) comprising the Western Gold Prospects. This trend corresponds to an interpreted regional structure derived from aeromagnetism located 1.5km to the west of the Central Gold Prospects (Figure 3). This regional NNW structural orientation is considered an important control to mineralisation in the gold field and is a similar orientation to the controlling structures seen at the +4Moz Au Peak Gold Trend, located 35km to the north-west.

At the prospect scale, mineralisation at **Lone Hand** is interpreted to trend toward 350 degrees, parallel to that seen at Reward. The sample that returned 17.7g/t gold was from ferruginous quartz located adjacent to the main collapsed shaft.

At **Girl in Blue**, ferruginous, weakly quartz veined shear zone material located adjacent to the central and western shafts returned 2.17g/t gold. The sampled quartz veined shear structures observed in historic shafts appear to lie on secondary structures trending 75 degrees (as seen at Battery Tank and Sunrise).

Table 3: Regional Rock Chip Results – Cobar Project

SAMPLE	Easting	Northing	Gold g/t	Prospect
A28038	424253	6486338	17.7	Lone Hand
A28039	424756	6485408	2.2	Girl in Blue
A28040	424232	6485150	NSR	Quartz Float

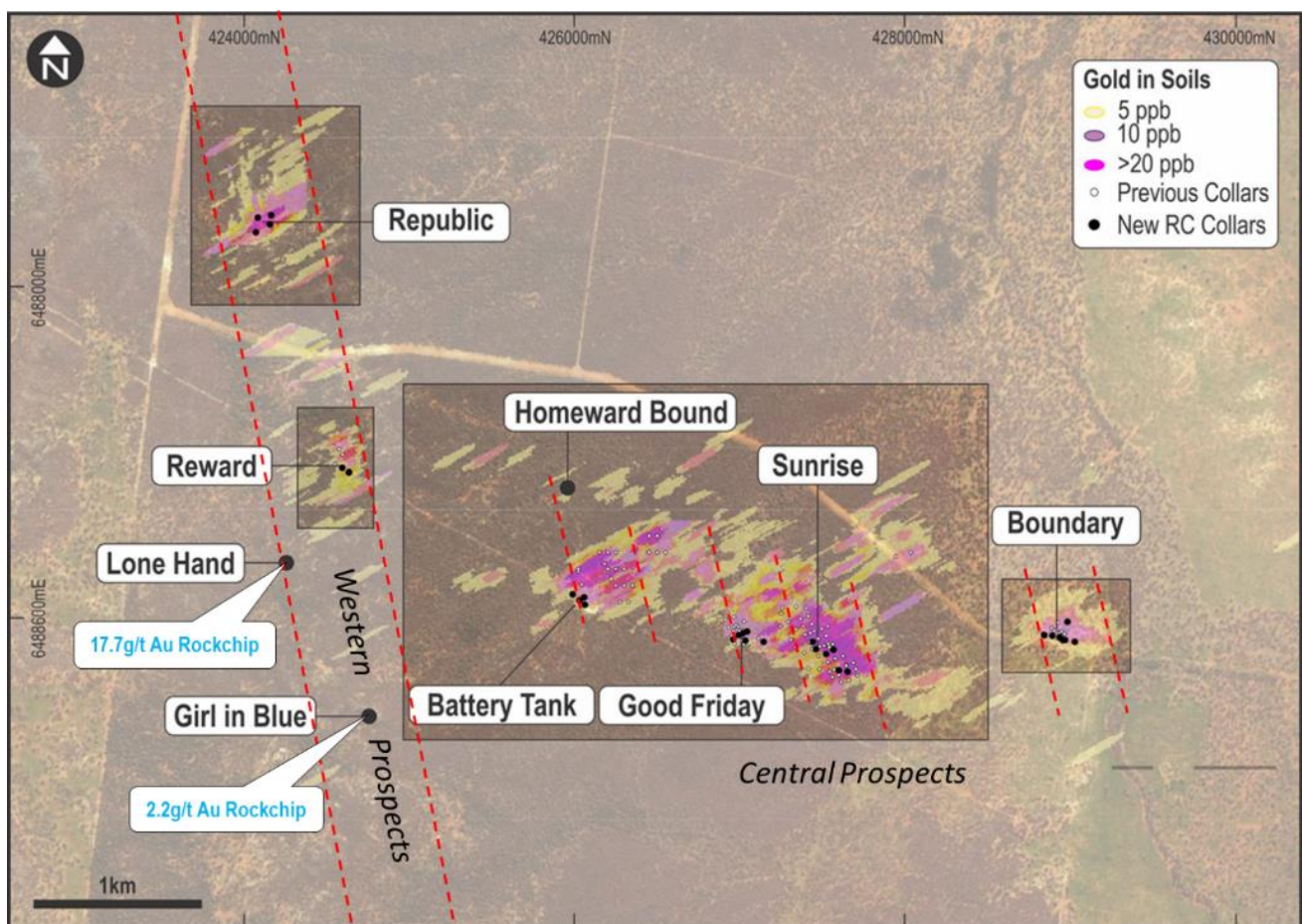


Figure 3: Goldfield Prospect Plan, showing gold in soil anomalism and recent rock chip results.

MUNDARLO PROJECT JV

The Mundarlo Project is located in a prospective mineral belt, bounding the Gilmore Structure, which hosts or controls significant gold and copper deposits along its entire strike. The local geology is located in a sub-basin, dominated by mixed volcanics, sediments and multiple localised cherty units (see Figure 4).

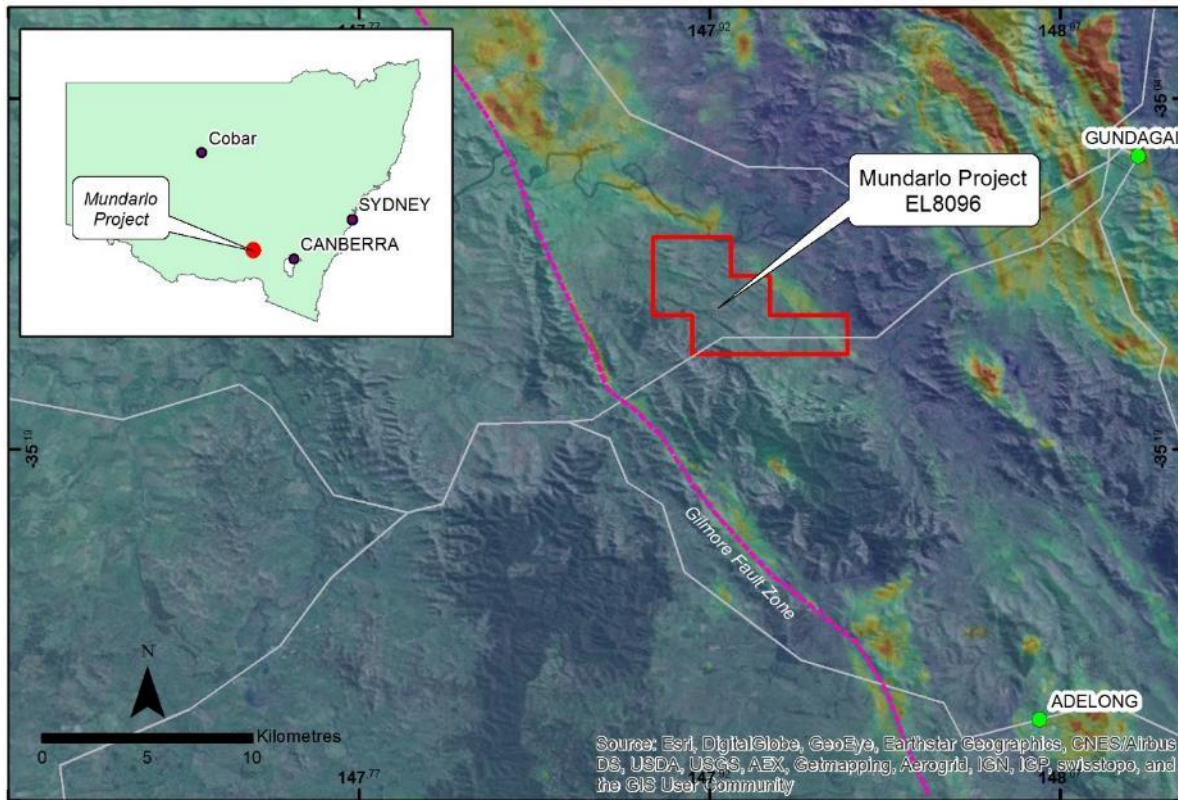


Figure 4: The Mundarlo Project located in a regional north-west trend adjacent to the Gilmore Fault Zone, NSW.

The area was subject to soil sampling by previous explorers in the 1980's. The surveys which identified a large copper in soil anomaly are coincident with the trend of the cherty/gossanous horizons. Previous surface geophysics completed by the vendors confirmed an EM response associated with the copper-in-soil anomalism and the cherty horizons. There has been no known drilling to date.

Helix entered into a Joint Venture agreement to farm into the Mundarlo Copper Project, which is located 20km south-west of Gundagai, NSW. Under the terms of the farm-in agreement Helix needs to meet a first expenditure commitment of \$100,000 (including a minimum two hole drilling program) by February 2018 in order to earn 60% equity in the project. Helix will then have the sole right to earn an additional 20% JV interest (i.e. 80% Project ownership) by spending a further \$150,000 on or before February 2019.

A recently completed MLEM survey at the Mundarlo Project has identified a discrete bedrock conductor in a setting favourable for VMS-style base metal deposits. The conductor sits below a zone of broad spaced historic copper-in-soil anomalism, which has never been drill tested.

An assessment of the 12 line kilometre MLEM survey data by the Company's geophysical consultant has highlighted a discrete conductor associated with a subtle magnetic linear unit within the basin. The modelled conductor plate has a conductance response of 200-400 Siemens (a response consistent with base metal sulphide bearing rock). The plate dips to the south-west and appears to be associated with previously mapped gossanous banded chert

horizons at surface. The top of the conductor plate modelled at a depth of approximately 100m below surface, demonstrates a strike of 780m and a dip extent of 460m (see Figure 5).

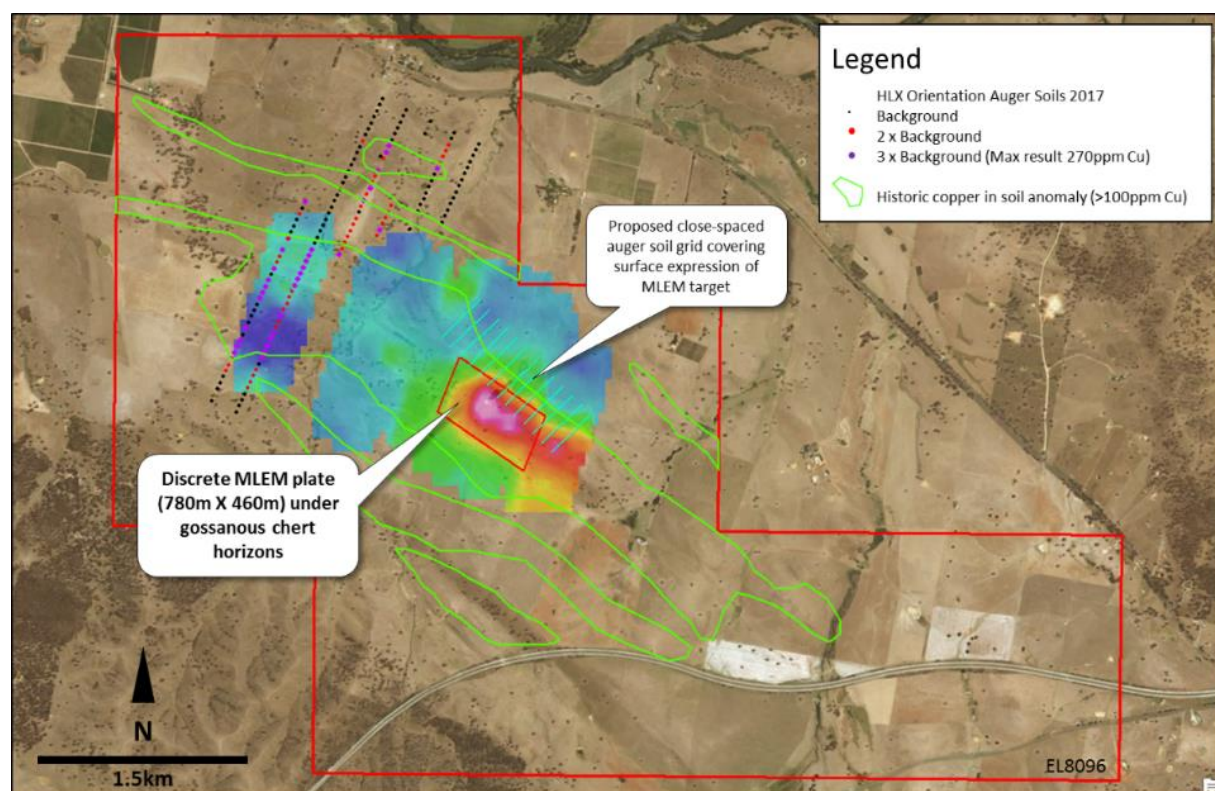


Figure 5: MLEM anomaly over late-time MLEM image and orientation soils at the Mundarlo Project.

Helix has undertaken an initial orientation geochemical survey to confirm the historic soil results on the neighbouring property. The Company plans to complete infill auger soil sampling over the EM target area, where the surface/near-surface expression of the modelled EM plate is expected to continue. This work will potentially provide refined geochemical support for drill targeting of the modelled EM conductor.

Notes

¹ For full details of exploration results refer to ASX announcements dated:

1 April 2015, 10 November 2015, 18 February 2016, 26 May 2016, 29 June 2016, 2 November 2016, 1 December 2016, 13 July 2017, 7 April 2011, 17 November 2016, 3 April 2017, 26 April 2017 11 May 2017, 30 June 2017, 17 July 2017, 25 November 2010, 15 February 2011, 24 May 2011, 13 July 2011, 17 August 2011 and 4 October 2012. Helix Resources is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information in these announcements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relating to previous reported 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 2004 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