

ASX Announcement
8 October 2020

Cobar Gold Update

Results from Initial 13 Holes

Helix Resources Limited (ASX:HLX) (**Helix** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Cobar Gold Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays from the initial 13 holes of a planned 29 hole program have been received;
- Results cover initial holes at Amity's, Reward, Battery Tank North and the Link Zone between the Sunrise and Good Friday prospects (Figure 1);
- Of significance was the single hole at the previously untested Link Zone between the Sunrise and Good Friday prospects which returned 5m @ 1.3g/t Au from 25m;
- Significant intercepts (>1 g/t Au) are:
 - Link Zone – 5m @ 1.3g/t Au (incl 1m @ 2.4g/t Au) from 25 m
 - Reward – 3m @ 1.2g/t Au (incl 1m @ 3.2g/t Au) from 18m
 - Amity's - 1m @ 1.4g/t Au from 93m
 - Battery Tank North – 2m @ 1.0g/t Au from 15m
- Drilling to date has only tested readily accessible areas;
- Pad and access preparation for the next 16 holes was halted during the recent heavy rain. These works will continue as conditions allow with the aim to test Lone Hand, Girl in Blue, Reward North, Homeward Bound, the Link Zone and Republic East during October and November.

Helix Executive Chairman, Peter Lester, said: *"This current work was the first phase of a follow up to earlier work in 2017 and aimed at identifying areas where there is potential to extend the current "from-surface" Inferred Resource base of 118,000oz (see Appendix 1) gold. Much of the Helix Cobar Gold Project area has had little geological work done for many years and Helix's aim is to pursue those areas where there are drilling, geochemical, rock chip and structural indicators favourable for gold mineralisation. In this initial program, the results over the 4 prospects, although mixed, have shown encouraging signs at the Link Zone and Reward in particular where previous strong rock chip and drill intercept results were received. The next part of the program will be focussed on less tested areas identified as a priority for further drilling following a review by an external consultant"*

Drill Program

The gold drilling program planned as a result of the mid-year capital raising envisaged 29 holes for approximately 3,400m of drilling. The first 13 holes were in areas with reasonably easy access and known gold intercepts and rock chips to start the program. The next 16 holes will be in newer areas following a recent review by an external consultant which highlighted areas where high potential geochemical and structural indicators were evident. Access and pad preparation for these has been hampered by thick vegetation and the recent very heavy rains plus the many COVID-19 restrictions on movement of our geologists and field hands across borders. Notwithstanding these hurdles, the next gold drilling program should commence later in October and be completed during November. Collar locations are provided in Table 1 and a complete list of significant intercepts (>1gpt Au) is provided in Table 2.

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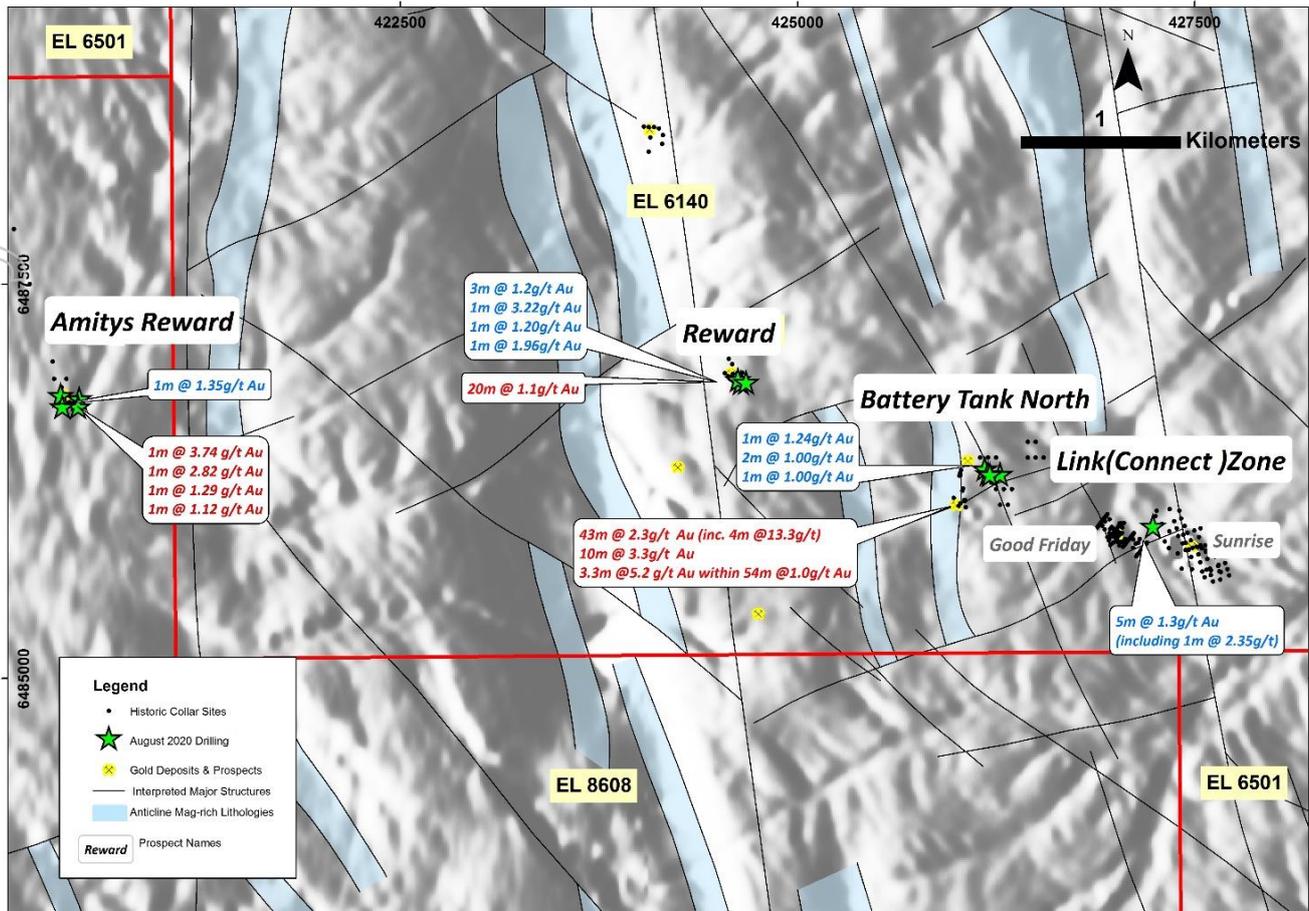


Figure 1: Initial Phase 1 assays (Blue) with previous assays from 2017 (Red) over TMI aeromagnetics.

Link Zone

A single hole has been drilled so far in a linking zone between the Sunrise Prospect and Good Friday Prospect. This target area is important as it demonstrates the potential for a larger scale if these Prospects join via a mineralised structure or lithological unit. The 5m @ 1.3g/t Au in HRRC146 from 25m confirms evidence for this link.

Reward

Three holes were drilled at Reward for 459m targeting gold mineralisation south of significant historic workings. Results include 3m @ 1.2g/t Au from 18m and 1m @ 3.22g/t Au from 25m in HRRC140. HRRC139 has an unexplained arsenic anomaly (in pXRF readings) from 117-138m with a high of 1352ppm As and an average value of 380ppm As. Arsenic values in this range are typically associated with gold mineralisation in the project area suggesting that possibility that drilling has been on the edge of a gold zone or structure and further work is warranted.

Amity's Reward

Five holes were drilled at Amity's for 713m targeting bedrock gold mineralisation under high grade surface rock chips and coincident gold and arsenic in soil anomaly. Results include 1m @ 1.35g/t Au from 93m in HRRC134. Gold mineralisation appears to follow a NW-SE strike (plunging to the NW) with HRRC137 possibly drilling below the zone and HRRC138 being too far to the south west.

Battery Tank North

At Battery Tank North, four holes for 520m were drilled below anomalous gold and arsenic in soil anomalism. Results include 2m @ 1.00g/t g/t Au from 15m in HRRC145. This represents a 250m extension to the Battery Tank discovery hole and suggests this prospect needs further drilling.

Tenement	Site_ID	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	TotalDepth	HoleType	Prospect
EL8608	HRRRC134	6486775	420482	-60	280	121	RC	Amity's
EL8608	HRRRC135	6486725	420475	-60	270	121	RC	Amity's
EL8608	HRRRC136	6486796	420365	-60	90	169	RC	Amity's
EL8608	HRRRC137	6486798	420365	-60	45	181	RC	Amity's
EL8608	HRRRC138	6486725	420375	-70	90	121	RC	Amity's
EL6140	HRRRC139	6486877	424645	-60	270	151	RC	Reward
EL6140	HRRRC140	6486896	424626	-60	270	133	RC	Reward
EL6140	HRRRC141	6486879	424677	-60	270	175	RC	Reward
EL6140	HRRRC142	6486296	426276	-60	270	151	RC	Battery Tank
EL6140	HRRRC143	6486330	426180	-60	270	151	RC	Battery Tank
EL6140	HRRRC144	6486300	426200	-60	270	103	RC	Battery Tank
EL6140	HRRRC145	6486293	426212	-60	45	115	RC	Battery Tank
EL6140	HRRRC146	6485966	427238	-60	260	199	RC	Link Zone

Table 1. Drill hole location details from initial 13 holes.

Prospect	Hole_Id	From	Intercept
Amity's	HRRRC134	93m	1m @ 1.35g/t Au
	HRRRC135	NSR	
	HRRRC136	NSR	
	HRRRC137	NSR	
	HRRRC138	NSR	
Reward	HRRRC139	NSR	
	HRRRC140	18m	3m @ 1.2g/t Au
	HRRRC140	25m	1m @ 3.22g/t Au
	HRRRC140	30m	1m @ 1.20g/t Au
	HRRRC140	33m	1m @ 1.96g/t Au
	HRRRC141	NSR	
Battery Tank	HRRRC142	NSR	
	HRRRC143	NSR	
	HRRRC144	NSR	
	HRRRC145	11m	1m @ 1.24g/t Au
	HRRRC145	15m	2m @ 1.00g/t Au
	HRRRC145	68m	1m @ 1.00g/t Au
Link Zone	HRRRC146*	25m	5m @ 1.3g/t Au (including 1m @ 2.35g/t)

Table 2: List of Significant Intercepts (> 1 g/t Au) from initial 13 holes. HRRRC146 has currently only been sampled and assayed down to 43m due to field constraints,

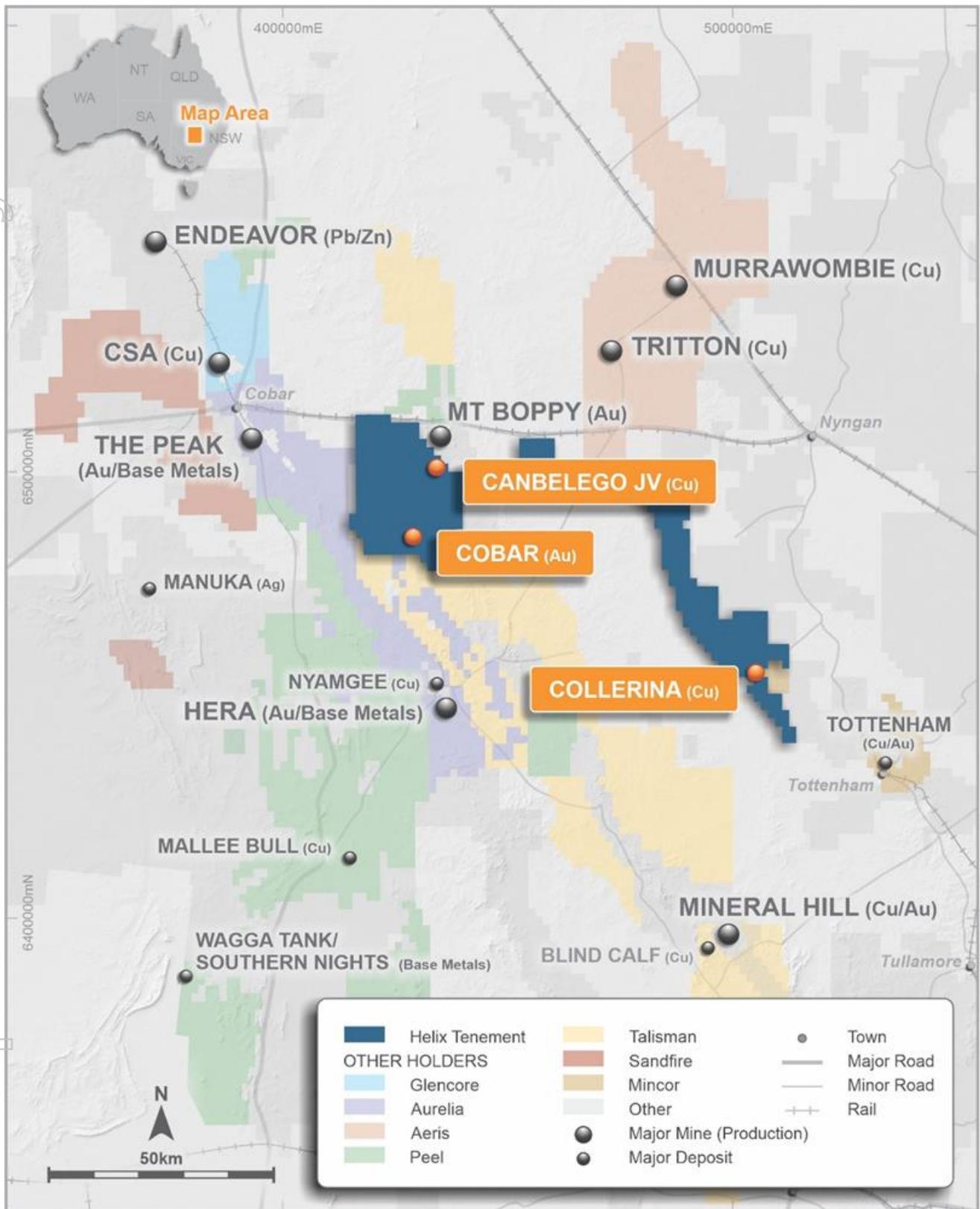


Figure 2: Location Map of Helix's mineral assets in the Cobar District.

This ASX release was authorised on behalf of the Helix Board by: Peter Lester, Executive Chairman

CONTACT DETAILS:

Investors

Peter Lester
Executive Chairman
+61 8 9321 2644
helix@helix.net.au

Media

Michael Vaughan
Fivemark Partners
+61 422 602 720
michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

¹ For full details of exploration results refer to the ASX announcements 25 Nov 2010, 22 Feb 2011, 24 May 2011, 13 July 2011, 17 Aug 2011, 4 Oct 2012, 24 Jan 2017, 26 Apr 2017, 17 Jul 2017, 23 Aug 2017, 6 November 2019, 25 May 2020, 23 July 2020 and 6 August 2020. Helix Resources is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information in these announcements.

The Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Wilson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wilson is a full-time employee and shareholder of Helix Resources Limited. Mr Wilson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Wilson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

Appendix 1

Cobar Gold Project Context

The Cobar Gold Project is located 30km east-southeast of Aurelia's Peak Gold Operations and only 16km from the Mt Boppy Gold Mine (historic production 417,000oz at 12.2g/t average grade). It shares similar geological and structural controls to the nearby Peak Trend deposits, being relatively short-strike, sediment-hosted and structure-related gold deposits. The Cobar Gold Project resource estimate was defined below historic prospects (Sunrise, Good Friday and Battery Tank) and an internally generated greenfield discovery (Boundary).

Whilst a high-level mining study assessment is yet to be conducted, the "from surface" nature of the gold mineralisation suggests that if deposits of sufficient scale are delineated they be may amenable to initial open cut mining methods. There remains **significant potential for locating additional gold mineralisation throughout the broader goldfield.**

The deposits were mostly delineated by Helix with RC and diamond drilling completed in drilling campaigns between 2011 and 2017. The Mineral Resources are defined by a **total of 135 RC and diamond drill holes for 15,390m at a total discovery cost per ounce of approximately A\$25 per oz.**

The Mineral Resources have been classified as Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, and are shown in Table A. This table represents the total resource from multiple deposits and is reported using a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au, and a secondary cut-off grade of 1.2g/t Au.

Resource interpretations and wireframes were prepared using a nominal 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade. The boundaries were generally modelled as sharp for this resource.

Table A: Cobar Gold Project 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.4 g/t Au Cut-off) ¹

Deposit	Classification	Type	Million Tonnes	Au g/t	Au oz
Sunrise	Inferred	Oxide/Trans	1.58	1.1	56,400
Good Friday	Inferred	Oxide/Trans	0.45	0.9	13,700
Boundary	Inferred	Oxide/Trans	1.54	0.9	42,800
Battery Tank	Inferred	Oxide/Trans	0.18	1.0	5,900
Total			3.75	1.0	118,800

(Rounding discrepancies may occur in summary tables)

Table B: Cobar Gold Project 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate (1.2g/t Au Cut-off) ¹

Deposit	Classification	Type	Million Tonnes	Au g/t	Au oz
Sunrise	Inferred	Oxide/Trans	0.50	2.1	33,100
Good Friday	Inferred	Oxide/Trans	0.10	1.7	5,300
Boundary	Inferred	Oxide/Trans	0.22	1.8	12,900
Battery Tank	Inferred	Oxide/Trans	0.05	1.9	3,000
Total			0.87	2.0	54,300

(Rounding discrepancies may occur in summary tables)

JORC Code – Table 1

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cobar Gold Project drilling used a commercial contractor for RC drilling. A total of 13 holes were reported (refer Table 1 and 2 in body of announcement). Holes were orientated as listed in Table 1, and were drilled at an initial dip of -60°-70° The drill hole locations were located by handheld GPS with down hole surveys 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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC was the method chosen for the holes drilled and RC were drilled with a 150mm face sampling hammer using industry practice drilling methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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/are to be logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation of RC 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 are good.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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	<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 database 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Cobar Gold Project were targeting structural controls in four known Prospects (refer to Figure 1) • The recent drilling program conducted by Helix is insufficient to establish a JORC compliant resource. • Sampling involved 1m interval samples. Some sampling in areas of low-priority were subject to 4m composite sampling assay.
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"> • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date. • High grade gold was intersected in the reported holes
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 Cobar Gold Project is located on EL6140 (a JV between Helix) and EL8608 (100% Helix). The tenements are in good standing. Beside recent COVID19 directives, there are no 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 Cobar Gold Project was limited set-depth 20m open hammer holes drilled by CRA in the 1970's with follow-up work by Glencore in the mid 2000's. Historic shafts and pits are present throughout the area, which date back to small scale mining activities in the early 1900's.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prospect is considered to be sediment hosted mesothermal to epithermal style gold.
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 and table 2 in the body of the text No material information was excluded from the results listed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results were reported from geological intervals, with max 1m of internal dilution. No weighting has been used No metal equivalent results were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program was designed to intersect various targets of high grade gold mineralisation. Results are reported as down hole lengths
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figure 1 and 2
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 1 and 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<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"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling program is expected to recommence as soon as track clearing, that was delayed due to wet weather, has been completed