



High-Grade Cobalt Assays (Up to 1.2% Co) Received From Recent Regional Geochemical Sampling

■ Highlights

- ❑ First-pass sampling of the Collierina Trend highlights high-grade cobalt potential.**
 - Surface rock chips have returned high-grade cobalt assays (including 1.2% and 0.9% Co) at two prospective areas.**
 - Lateritic cobalt targeted along a 6km zone of Helix's 85km of prospective trend.**
 - 6 samples (out of a total of 11) returned significant results of over 0.2% Co.**
- ❑ Based on these highly promising results Helix will undertake further evaluation of the lateritic cobalt potential incorporating mapping and drilling.**
- ❑ An exploration drill program is being developed in order to undertake initial testing of highly prospective areas identified from this first-pass sampling.**
- ❑ Helix controls a significant strike (approximately 85km) of trend considered prospective for lateritic cobalt, including certain rights immediately adjacent to Collierina Cobalt's Homeville Ni/Co Deposit and areas of interest¹.**

Helix Resources Limited (ASX:HLX) (**Helix or the Company**) is pleased to announce that limited first-pass geochemical sampling along a relatively small portion of the Collierina Trend, prospective for lateritic cobalt, has returned significant and high-grade cobalt assay results. In particular, two very high grade assays were returned from samples collected from:

- Laterite rock float near the Max's Folly Prospect (1.2% Co, 0.8% Ni); and**
- Laterite nodules from the Widgelands Trend area (0.9% Co, 0.6% Ni) (refer to Figure 1).**

¹ Refer to Helix's ASX announcement dated 7 December 2017 for a summary of Helix's rights under the Collierina Project Agreement. CLL have the first right to enter a JV on new laterite discoveries (51% HLX: 49% CLL) on EL6336.

Overview

Rock chips collected during regional mapping undertaken in late December 2017 have returned **up to 1.2% cobalt** from samples collected from lateritic rock float and lateritic sub-crop along a 6 kilometre portion of the prospective trend. Significantly, of the 11 samples targeting areas prospective for lateritic cobalt, 6 samples returned better than 0.2% Co.

The geochemical sampling and geological mapping was undertaken following the recent completion of a regional review during the December 2017 quarter, including an assessment of historical drilling and evaluation of geophysical data. This review identified several target areas that are being assessed and prioritised.

Historic results from shallow RC and aircore drilling undertaken in 1999/2000 include: 40m @ 0.06% Co, 1.0% Ni, including 6m @ 0.13% Co, 1.0% Ni from surface in TORC038 and 7m @ 0.15% Co, 0.7% Ni from 27m, including 1m @ 0.46% Co, 1.1% Ni from 30m in TORC064 (refer to Helix's ASX announcement dated 7 December 2017). These drill intercepts remain open in several directions.

Helix Managing Director, Mick Wilson, commented: *"Building upon the promising outcomes from the recent regional review of historic drilling and geophysics, these initial cobalt results are highly significant. We have returned rock chip samples of over 1% cobalt, with 6 of the 11 samples exceeding 0.2% cobalt. These samples were also drawn from only a small portion of the prospective Collierina Trend that we control. Further exploration efforts to identify and target the cobalt potential of Helix's Collierina assets are clearly warranted and are planned to continue in parallel with our flagship copper and gold exploration programs."*

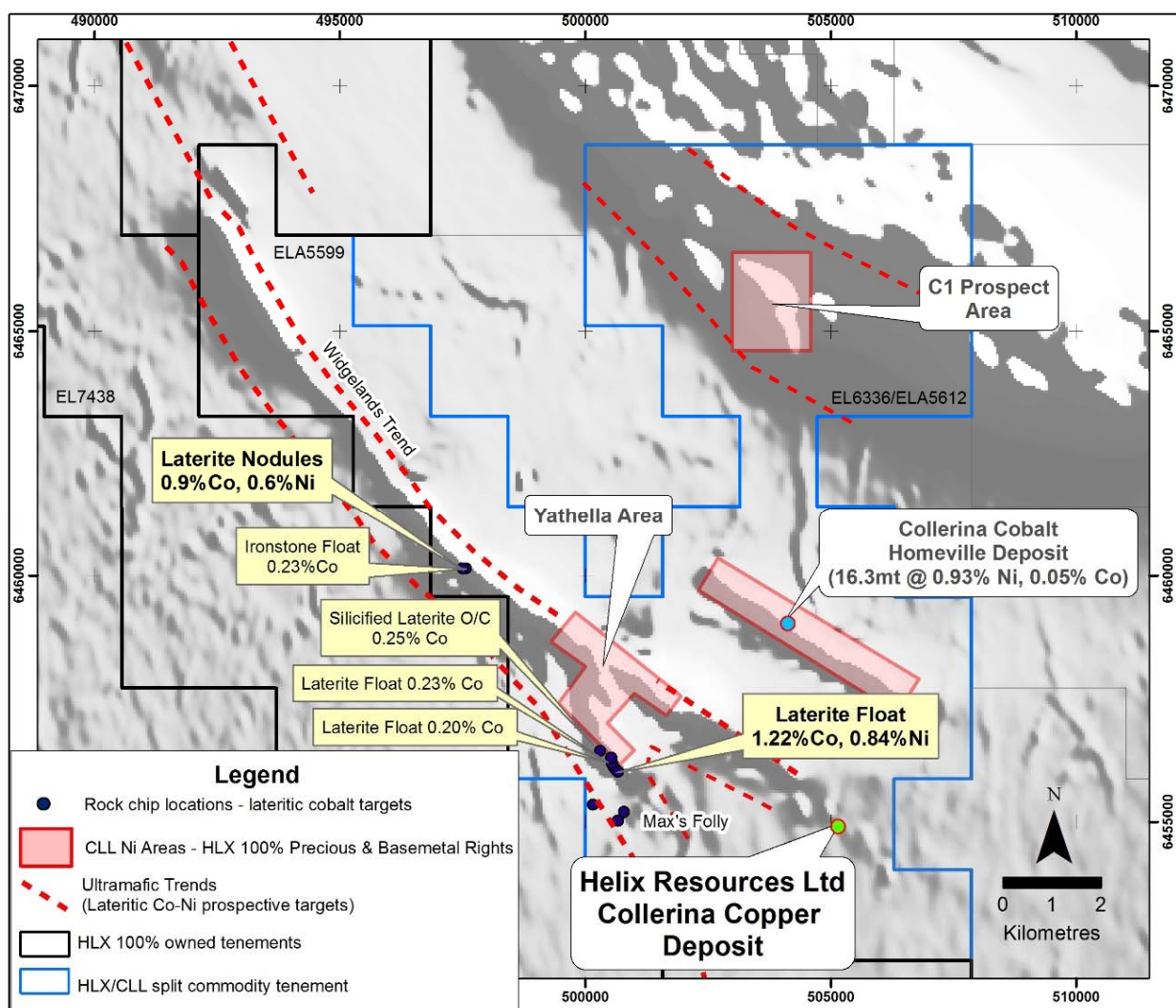


Figure 1: Plan showing location of recent significant cobalt rock chip results at the Collierina Project in NSW

Next Steps

Helix's Collerina tenements are along the same regional trend (and host similar aged ultramafic intrusions and sills) to the hosts of CleanTeq's (ASX:CLQ) Sunrise, Australian Mines' (ASX:AUZ) Flemington and Collerina Cobalt's (ASX:CLL) Homeville lateritic cobalt-nickel deposits (refer Figure 2).

Helix plans to continue exploration activity for cobalt initially focused on an approximate 15km strike of ultramafic bearing trend within the Collerina Project tenement (EL6336). The exploration targets within that zone are located nearby or along strike from CLL's areas of laterite cobalt-nickel interests, which include the Homeville Ni-Co deposit. CLL have the first right to enter a JV on new laterite discoveries (51% HLX: 49% CLL) on EL6336.

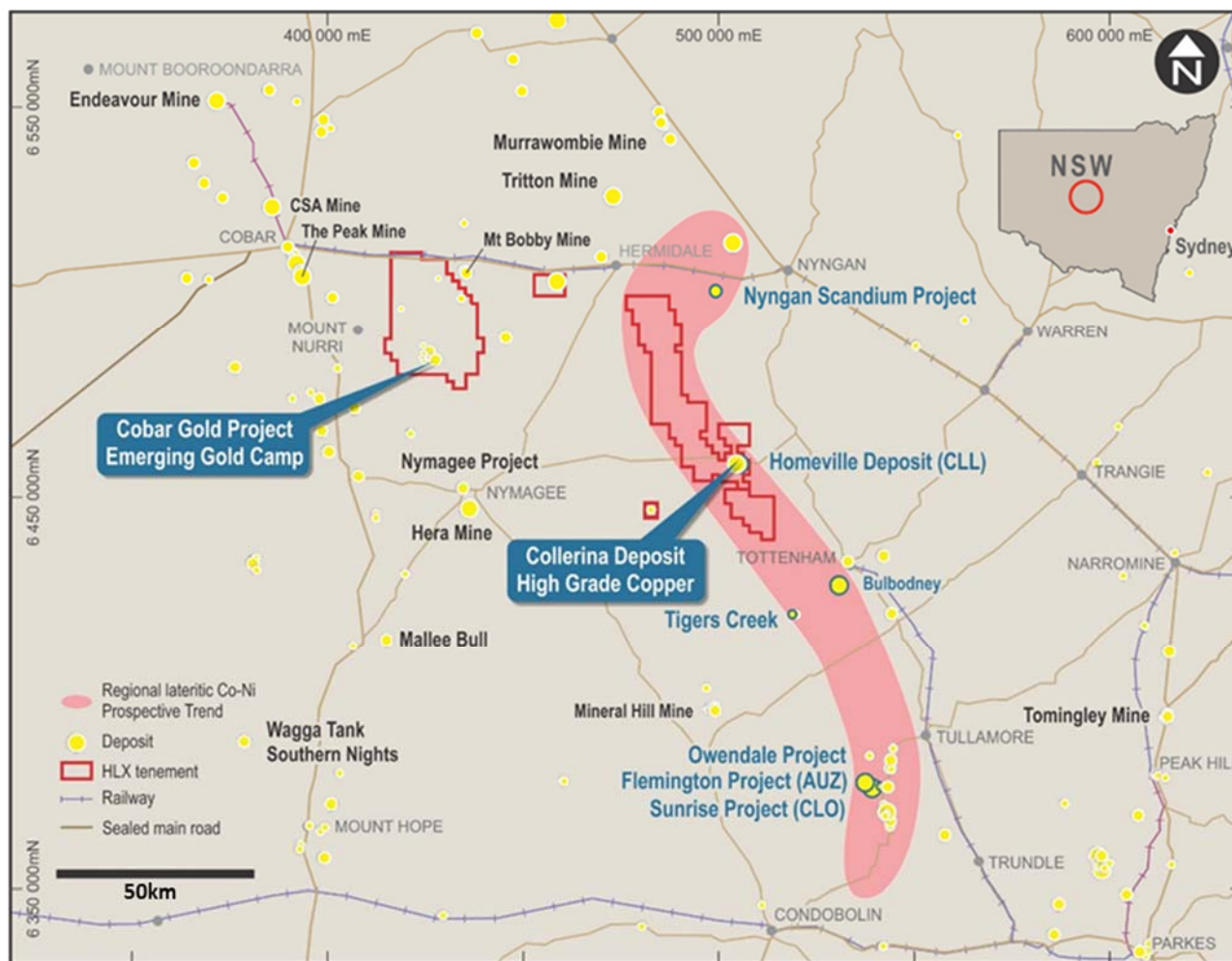


Figure 2: Location map showing Helix's Central NSW projects in relation to operating mines and lateritic Co-Ni projects

A maiden drill program of aircore and slim-line RC drilling within this 15km trend is being planned to provide an initial drill test of areas identified as being prospective for lateritic cobalt.

Additional prospective ultramafic trends have also been interpreted from geophysical data on Helix's regional tenements and can be traced over the 85km of trend that the Collerina Project tenements cover.

Results

Table 1: Max's Folly Prospect area rock chip results:

Site_ID	Northing	Easting	Prospect	Ni ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Sc ppm	Co ppm	Comment
A30506	6456010	500660	Max's Folly	1510	4.02	390	3	25	Silicic laterite
A30507	6456064	500616	Max's Folly	856	4.89	19900	5	2510	Silicic laterite
A30510	6456295	500526	Max's Folly	3390	28.3	3740	72	780	Laterite ironstones nodules and larger concretions
A30511	6456179	500540	Max's Folly	1870	7.39	22700	16	2290	Laterite with silicified ferruginous sediments
A30512	6456120	500577	Max's Folly	8470	10.2	100000	31	12200	Laterite - ferruginous silicified float
A30513	6456436	500302	Max's Folly	674	7.54	478	17	65	Laterite - ferruginous silicified and weakly qtz veined
A30514	6455342	500153	Max's Folly	30	1.78	218	2	10	Laterite silicified and brecciated moderately ferruginous
A30516	6456902	500170	Max's Folly	1970	5.74	10400	30	2030	Highly ferruginous silicified laterite patchy sporadic float
A30519	6455021	500661	Max's Folly	122	32.7	704	8	20	Weak laterite float

Note: 10,000ppm = 1%; percentage results described in the body of this announcement have been subject to rounding

Table 2: Widgelands Trend area rock chip results:

Site_ID	Northing	Easting	Prospect	Ni	Fe	Mn	Sc	Co	Comment
A30534	6460141	497564	Widgeland	5960	27.2	54000	46	9010	Ironstone large nodules
A30535	6460143	497501	Widgeland	3600	4.82	43400	18	2310	ferruginous brecciated with minor Mn rich ironstone

Note: 10,000ppm = 1%; percentage results described in the body of this announcement have been subject to rounding

- ENDS -

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Competent Persons Statement

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

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

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

¹ For full details of exploration results refer to the ASX announcements dated 7 December 2017. 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 rockchip sampling was conducted by a geologist targeting zones of lateritic float and sub-crop in the areas of interest. Samples generally represent a 5-20m circumference of grab samples from surface/ - The sample locations were located by handheld GPS. - Samples were collected in calico bags and transported to the laboratory.
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).	No drilling reported
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.	- No drilling reported
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.	- All samples are representative of the collection areas. - Logging of lithology, alteration, degree of oxidation, fabric and colour was noted at each location.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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 the rockchip samples follow industry practice. This involves oven drying, pulverization of total sample using LM5 mills until 85% passes 75 micron. DDH assays are pending. - No field QA/QC was undertaken, lab QA/QC was completed - The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Repeatability of check 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. Precious metals were 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.
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 positions were picked-up using GPS. - Grid system is GDA94 Zone 55. - Surface RL data collected using GPS. Topography around the areas is a slight slope grading from Grid North-East to drainage west of the areas. Variation in topography is less than 5m across the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampled 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.	• Sampling and mapping were targeting various laterite targets. • This was first-pass rock chip sampling • Sampling involved collecting surface samples from areas of interest.
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.	• No drilling reported
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 sampling 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 Collierina Project is on EL6336/ELA5612. Helix has secured the precious and base metal rights, and certain rights to lateritic cobalt and nickel rights under a split commodity agreement with the owners Augur minerals Limited (Now Collierina Cobalt Limited). The tenement is in good standing. 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 Collierina tenement for lateritic deposits was conducted by Lachlan Resources in the early 2000's and followed by Augur Resource, now Collierina Cobalt.. Historic copper 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 laterite Co-Ni style mineralisation developed over weathered ultramafics, similar to the many similar 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.	No drilling reported
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 of all Lateritic sampling completed. - 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 assess the potential for lateritic cobalt sources..

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').	- No drilling reported
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 and 2
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 1& 2
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.	Drilling, further mapping and regional geophysics is planned to further assess the potential of the Cobalt prospectivity on the Collerina tenement.