ASX Announcement
8 October 2025

Metallurgy Testwork Confirms Excellent Gold Recoveries at Gold Basin Oxide-Gold Deposit.

- **Metallurgical testwork on oxide gold mineralisation at Cyclopic shows excellent recoveries and supports the Company's belief that there is potential for future low CAPEX/ low OPEX oxide gold heap-leach development scenarios.**
- **The current Gold Basin Mineral Resource Estimate[1] (Inferred Resource reported in October 2019 in accordance with JORC 2012) is 8,350,000 tonnes containing 299,800 ounces of gold with an average grade of 1.12 g/t gold based on a gold cut-off of 0.5 g/t. The Company is proceeding with a Resource update incorporating 335 new drillholes.**
- **Bottle Roll Leach tests (from 2021-2022) on samples from Cyclopic returned an average extraction of 72% gold and a maximum extraction of 86% gold (72 hrs leach time).**
- **Column Leach tests (from 2021-2022) shown gold extractions up to 80% (after 67-72 days of leach) on Cyclopic diamond core composite samples.**
- **Agglomeration and compaction tests showed agglomerated samples passed percolation tests up to 100 metres dump height (KCA standard height recommendation is 40 metres).**
- **Gold Basin mineralisation extremely low in preg-robbing solutes, and all results show low reagent consumption in leach.**
- **Samples were taken across the deposit and at varying depths to ensure representativeness. Gold extractions were good to excellent at depth and across the range of gold head grades.**

Helix's Executive Chairman, Mike Povey commented:

"We are pleased to present the scoping-level metallurgical testwork results, which demonstrate strong gold recoveries comparable to many heap-leach operations in the southwestern United States. At Gold Basin, the oxide gold mineralisation occurs from surface and is notably clean, with no detectable contaminants.

These results confirm there are no metallurgical barriers to establishing a heap-leach gold extraction operation. The material is highly amenable to heap leaching, showing excellent recoveries combined with low cyanide consumption—both of which significantly enhance the project's future development potential.

With a Resource update underway and substantial exploration upside across kilometres of known structures, we are confident that Gold Basin will play an important role in our growth pipeline. The Board and management remain fully committed to delivering long-term value for our shareholders."

[1] October 2019 Gold Resource Estimate: Refer to HLX ASX report dated 29 April 2025 for details.

SUMMARY

Helix Resources Limited (ASX: HLX) (**Helix** or the **Company**) is pleased to report on bottle roll and column leach Metallurgical Testwork conducted by Kappes Cassiday & Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada between December 2021 and May 2022. The testwork was carried out on drill samples from the Gold Basin JV project in Northern Arizona, USA. Helix holds an 'Earn-in' and Joint Venture (**JV**) for up to 40% interest in the Gold Basin Resources gold tenements in Arizona, USA (**Figure 1**) (the **Gold Basin oxide gold project**). The Gold Basin oxide-gold project is located within the prolific Walker Lane Gold Trend (**Figure 2**), which hosts world-class oxide gold deposits operated by major gold companies.

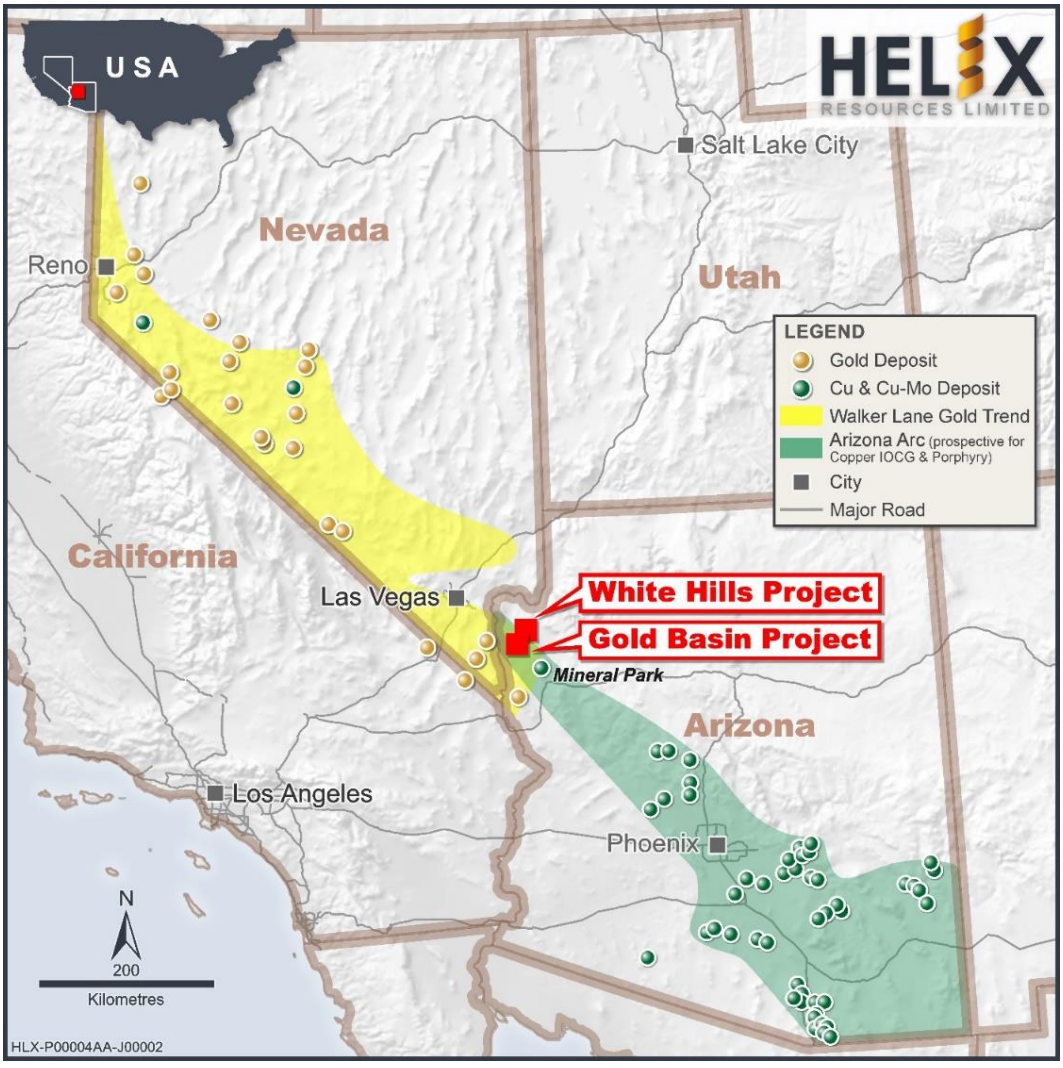

Figure 1: Location of the Gold Basin oxide-gold project and Helix's recently acquired White Hills copper-gold Project in Arizona.[2]

[2] Refer ASX:HLX Report dated 28 March 2025.

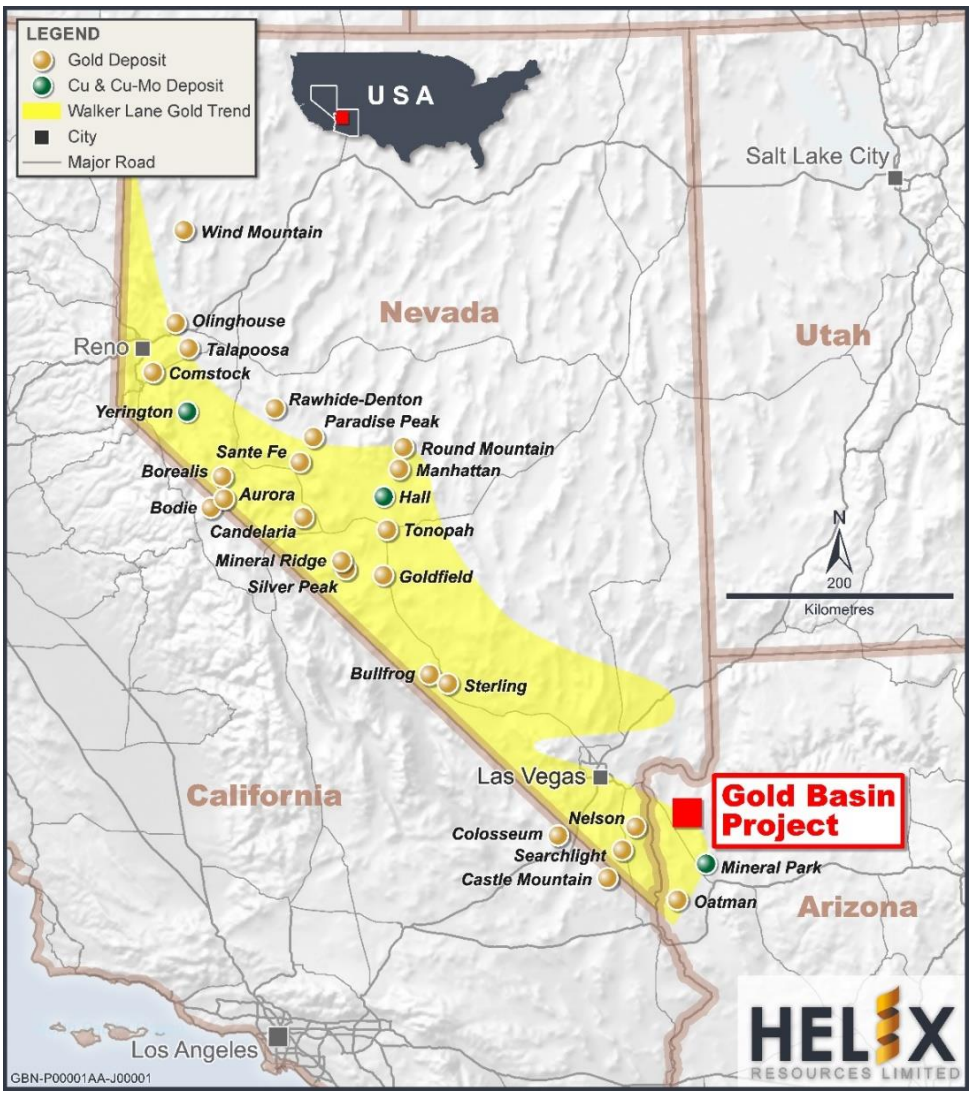

Figure 2: Gold projects in the Walker Lane Gold Trend and location of the Gold Basin oxide-gold project.

Summary of Metallurgical Testwork Results

Helix Resources is reporting the results of the bottle roll test results undertaken on Reverse Circulation (RC) samples from the Gold Basin Cyclopic deposit in December 2021[3], as well as column leach test work on diamond core samples from the Cyclopic deposit[4]. Full details are provided below and in the attached JORC Table 1.

A comprehensive work program was undertaken on samples from the Cyclopic deposit, which were provided to KCA in November 2021. The program was designed to provide at least Scoping Study level of accuracy and included 60-day column leach tests, along with the generation of a detailed dataset outlining the metallurgical recovery and heap leach characteristics of the core. KCA is independent of the Company.

As preparation for these studies, the Company drilled four (4) PQ core diamond drillholes at 200 metres intervals along strike at the Cyclopic deposit (**Figure 3**). This drillhole interval sequence and depth of hole was determined to provide sufficiently representative mineralised samples for the planned testwork.

[3] Also reported by Gold Basin previously - Refer TSX-V:GXX (Gold Basin Resources) announcement dated 3 February 2022
[4] Also reported by Gold Basin previously - Refer TSX-V:GXX (Gold Basin Resources) announcement dated 8 September 2022

All results indicate Gold Basin mineralisation is a rapid leaching material with low preg-robbing characteristics. When agglomerated, it meets industry criteria for flow rates at dump heights up to 40 metres.

Bottle Roll Outcomes

- Bottle Roll Leach tests on samples from Cyclopic returned an average extraction of 72% gold and a maximum extraction of 86% gold (72 hrs leach time).
- Gold extractions were good to excellent at depth and across the range of head grades.

Column Leach Outcomes:

- Gold extractions up to 80% (after 67-72 days of leach) on Cyclopic diamond core composite samples.
- Gold extractions between 50 and 70% after 7 days in leach.
- Agglomeration and compaction tests showed all agglomerated samples passed percolation tests up to 100 metres dump height (KCA standard height recommendation is 40 metres).
- Gold Basin mineralisation extremely low in preg-robbing soluates and less than 0.61% total carbon in the material and all results show low reagent consumption in leach.

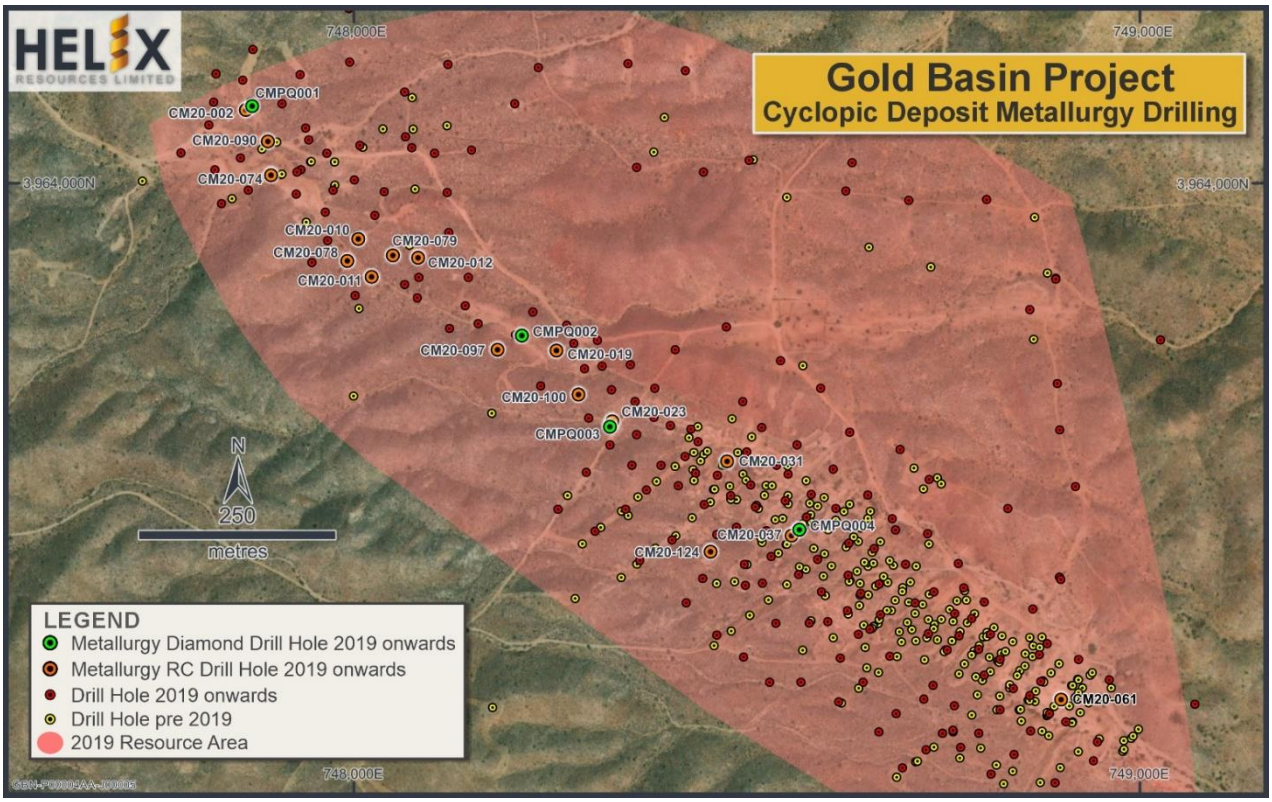

Figure 3: Collar locations of RC and PQ diamond drill holes sampled for metallurgical test work at Cyclopic.[5] Diamond drill collar details shown in **Table 7**.

Gold Basin Oxide-Gold Deposits

Gold Basin oxide-gold deposits have a 2019 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 8,350,000 tonnes containing 299,800 ounces of gold with an average grade of 1.12 g/t gold based on a gold cut-off of 0.5 g/t[6].

Since the 2019 Mineral Resource was reported, significant drilling has been undertaken to confirm and expand the gold mineralisation at the Gold Basin deposits (**Figure 4**).

[5] RC drill program reported in ASX:HLX Report dated 4 August 2025.
[6] Refer to ASX report dated 29 April 2025. MRE is re-reported. It was first reported in in October 2019

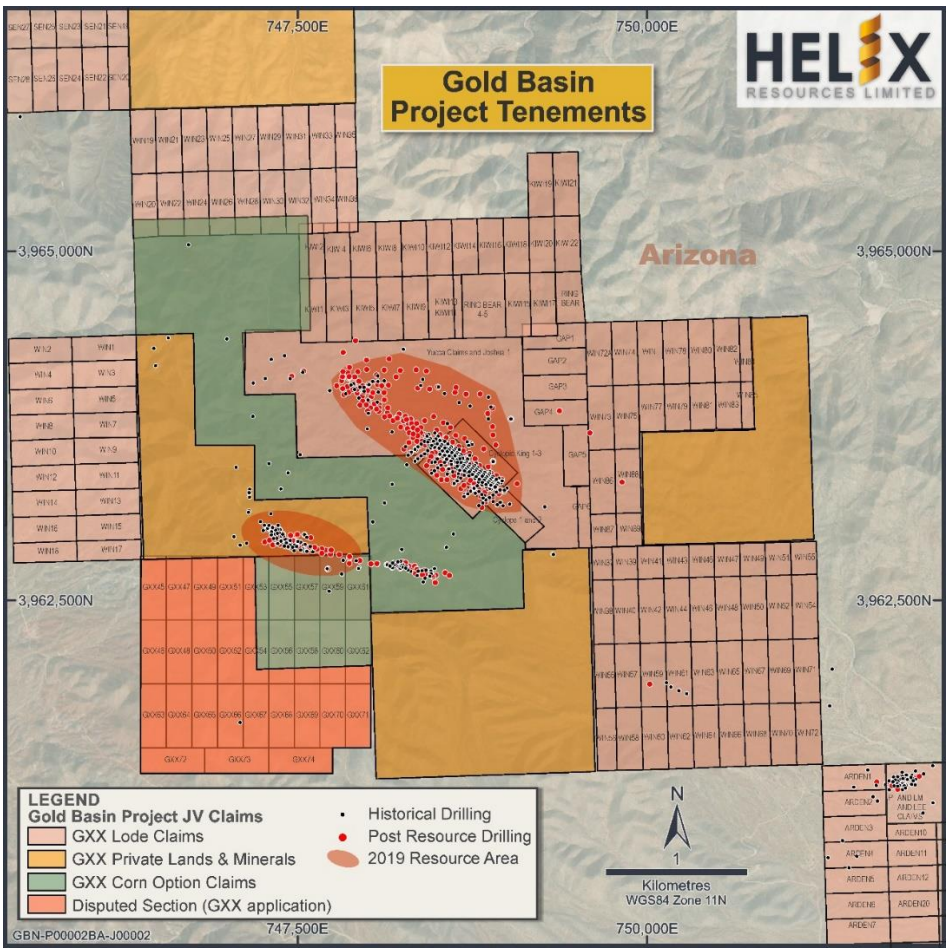

Figure 4: Map showing location of 2019 resource outlines. All red drillholes were undertaken by Gold Basin, post 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate. Black drillholes within the 2019 Resource Area constitute drillholes that were included in the 2019 Mineral Resource.

The post Resource drilling undertaken between 2019 and 2024 (**Figure 4**)[7] comprised:

- 335 new drillholes for 35,157m not included in current resource.
- 66 significant intercepts (>0.15g/t Au) have drill interval widths >15m.
- 587 significant intercepts reported (>0.15g/t Au with intervals >3m).
- Drilled deposits are open to depth and along strike.

Gold Basin Resources has conducted several extensive reverse-circulation (RC) drill programs aimed at confirming and expanding the known oxide gold mineralization. These programs intersected broad, continuous gold intercepts, with local high grades, which were intersected and remain open in all directions. A well-developed, shallow oxide gold system now exceeding 1.5km in strike length in the Stealth–Red Cloud corridor and 1.7 km length in the Cyclopic corridor has been tested.

Maps and cross-sections of the highest grade/most densely drilled areas are publicly available and visually reinforce the robust nature and upside of the project[8]. Mineralization remains open along strike and at depth, indicating a robust and continuous gold system. Outstanding exploration and growth potential exists for further oxide gold mineralisation, with many historical workings yet to be explored. These programs have progressively

[7] Refer to ASX report dated 29 April 2025. Also reported in TSX-V:GXX (Gold Basin Resources) Reports dated 29-Aug-24, 22-Aug-24, 7-Aug-24, 10-Jul-24, 26-Jul-23, 27-Apr-23, 22-Mar-23, 17-Jan-23, 16-Dec-22, 28-Sep-22, 1-Jun-22, 11-May-22, 12-Apr-22, 7-Oct-21, 9-Jun-21, 2-Apr-21, 3-Mar-21, 8-Feb-21

[8] Also reported in TSX-V:GXX (Gold Basin Resources) Reports dated 29-Aug-24, 22-Aug-24, 7-Aug-24, 10-Jul-24, 26-Jul-23, 27-Apr-23, 22-Mar-23, 17-Jan-23, 16-Dec-22, 28-Sep-22, 1-Jun-22, 11-May-22, 12-Apr-22, 7-Oct-21, 9-Jun-21, 2-Apr-21, 3-Mar-21, 8-Feb-21

confirmed broad, flat-lying to gently dipping oxide gold ore bodies, which are highly amenable to low-cost, open-pit mining methods.

Bottle Roll Leach Testwork Results (RC samples)

In late October 2021, Gold Basin submitted multiple oxide-gold sample interval composites from Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes (**Table 6**) to metallurgy and process design experts Kappes, Cassiday & Associates ("KCA") in Reno, Nevada. The samples were selected from 16 RC drill holes drilled at the Cyclopic deposit to provide a range of gold grades and a lateral and vertical distribution through the deposit (**Figure 3**). KCA sorted, weighed and composited the material into sixteen (16) separate composite samples, which were then prepared with approximately 80% passing 1-2mm in size for bottle-roll leach testwork (**Table 6**).

The 72-hour leach tests demonstrate the potential for excellent extraction (recovery) for the Cyclopic oxide ore. 25% of the samples returned gold recoveries of over 80%, while an additional 50% achieved recoveries above 70% gold recovery.

Sodium cyanide consumptions ranged from 0.01 kilograms per metric tonne to 0.09 kilograms per metric tonne, which is on the lower side of typical consumptions. Hydrated lime additions ranged from 0.50 kilograms per metric tonne to 1.50 kilograms per metric tonne. **Figure 5 and Table 1** illustrate the gold extractions for each composite sample.

Figure 6 illustrates extraction-versus-depth results, showing that recoveries at the depths drilled to date remain very good, indicating the continuation of consistent leachable material at depth, with the exception of one anomalous sample. **Figure 7** data confirms that good gold extraction was achieved across the normal range of head grades expected at Cyclopic.

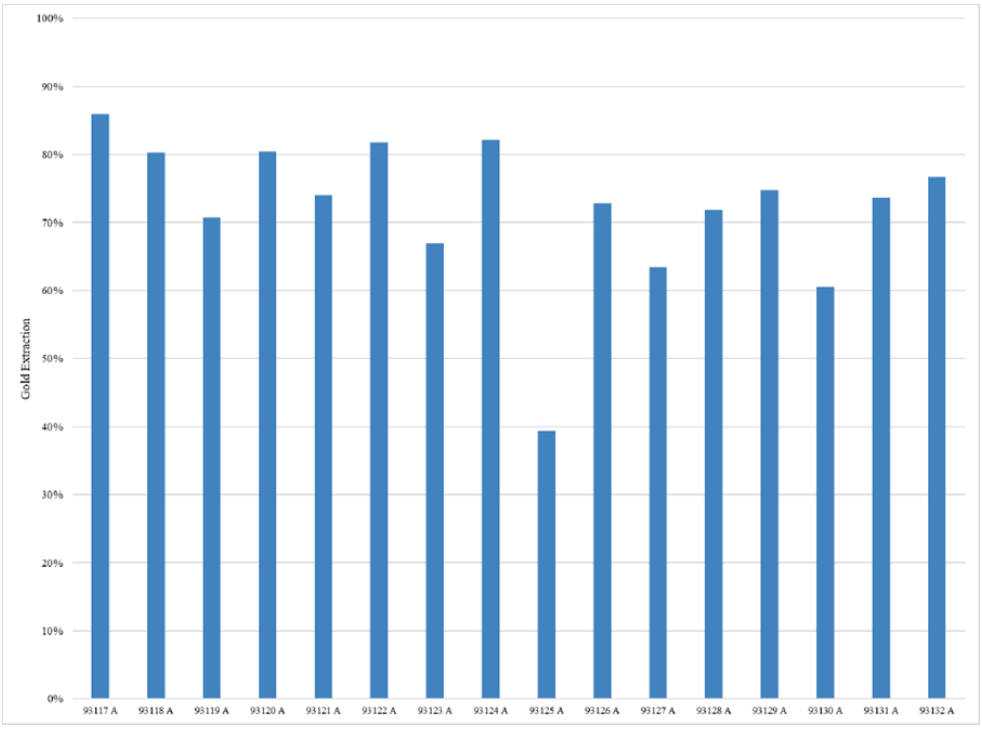

Figure 5: Gold Extraction for each composite sample

Note 1: One anomalous result was noted with Sample 93125A, a high grade (7.08g/t Au) sample taken from surface (0- 9.14m depth), which returned a 39% extraction and thus lowered the overall average gold recovery result. The reason for this low recovery is not known; whilst the sample grade is higher than generally seen at Cyclopic, it seems probable that some surface contamination (perhaps organic material) resulted in some pregnant solution "robbing" and a consequent negative effect on the gold extraction.

Table 1: Full Tabulated Gold Extraction Results

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Hole I.D.	From, m	To, m	Target p80 Size, mm	Client Avg. gms Au/MT	Calculated Head, gms Au/MT	Extracted, gms Au/MT	Avg. Tails, gms Au/MT	Au Extracted, %	Leach Time, hours	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition $Ca(OH)_2$, kg/MT
93117 A	93133 A	CM-20-002	12.19	24.38	As-received	1.47	1.481	1.274	0.207	86%	72	0.01	1.25
93118 A	93133 B	CM-20-010	21.34	32.00	As-received	1.45	1.324	1.063	0.261	80%	72	0.06	0.75
93119 A	93133 C	CM-20-011	24.38	35.052 [1]	As-received	2.77	2.723	1.926	0.797	71%	72	0.06	1.00
93120 A	93133 D	CM-20-012	39.62	50.29	As-received	0.85	0.764	0.615	0.149	80%	72	0.01	0.75
93121 A	93134 A	CM-20-019	53.34	68.58	As-received	1.13	1.172	0.868	0.304	74%	72	0.06	0.50
93122 A	93134 B	CM-20-023	62.48	73.15	As-received	1.15	1.230	1.006	0.224	82%	72	0.04	0.75
93123 A	93134 C	CM-20-031	0.00	10.668 [2]	As-received	0.64	0.627	0.420	0.207	67%	72	0.06	1.50
93124 A	93134 D	CM-20-037	3.05	13.72	As-received	2.32	1.673	1.374	0.298	82%	72	0.06	1.25
93125 A	93135 A	CM-20-061	0.00	9.14	As-received	6.52	7.098	2.795	4.303	39%	72	0.06	1.00
93126 A	93135 B	CM-20-074	15.24	30.48	As-received	0.45	0.410	0.299	0.111	73%	72	0.04	1.00
93127 A	93135 C	CM-20-078	22.86	36.576 [3]	As-received	0.86	0.689	0.437	0.252	63%	72	0.09	0.75
93128 A	93135 D	CM-20-079	24.38	36.58	As-received	0.80	0.833	0.599	0.235	72%	72	0.05	0.75
93129 A	93136 A	CM-20-090	15.24	25.91	As-received	0.98	0.848	0.633	0.214	75%	72	0.04	1.25
93130 A	93136 B	CM-20-097	24.38	35.05	As-received	0.36	0.388	0.235	0.153	61%	72	0.05	0.75
93131 A	93136 C	CM-20-100	53.34	65.53	As-received	0.37	0.443	0.326	0.117	74%	72	0.05	0.50
93132 A	93136 D	CM-20-124	30.48	41.15	As-received	0.49	0.494	0.379	0.115	77%	72	0.02	1.00

Note[1] – Missing intervals 25.91 to 27.43 meters and 33.53 to 35.05 meters
Note[2] – Missing interval 7.62 to 9.14 meter.
Note[3] – Missing interval 30.48 to 32.00 meters

Note: See note 1 to **Figure 5** above regarding Sample 93125A. Drillholes locations shown in **Figure 3**

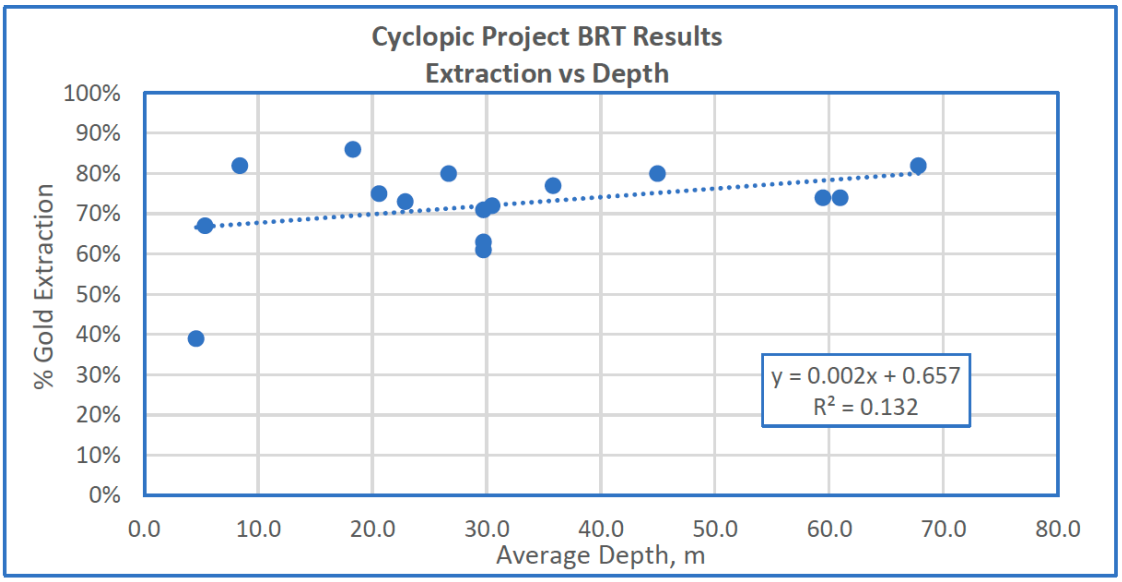

Figure 6: Cyclopic Gold Extraction v Sample Depth.

Note: See note 1 to Figure 5 above regarding Sample 93125A.

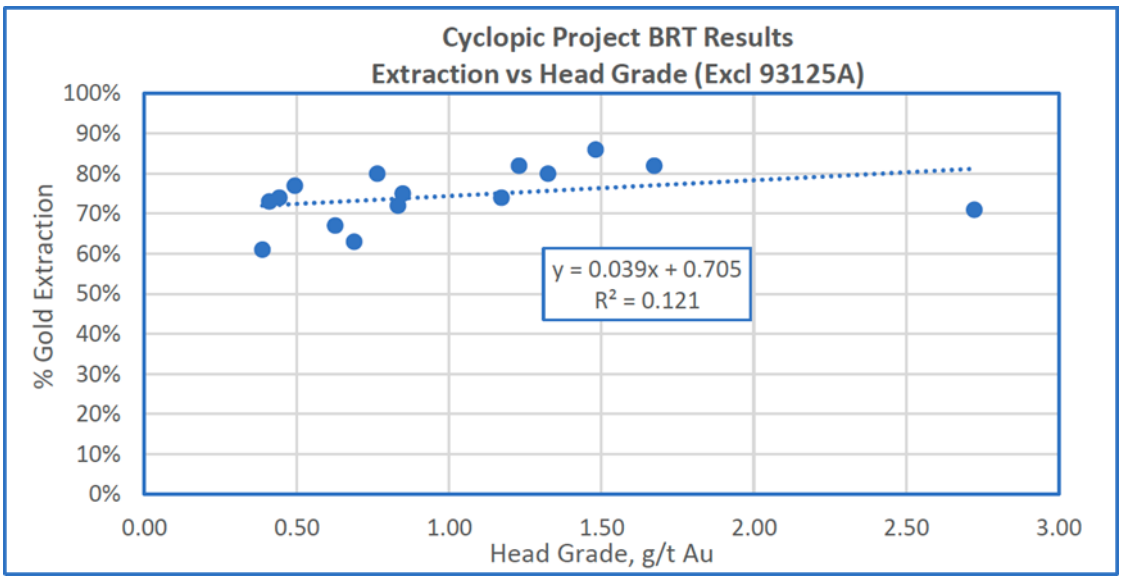

Figure 7: Cyclopic Gold Extraction v Sample Head Grade.

Note: See note 1 to Figure 5 above regarding Sample 93125A.

Bottle Roll Test Procedure

All preparation, assaying and metallurgical studies were performed utilising accepted industry standard procedures. Bottle roll leach testing was conducted on a portion of each composite sample. A 5,000, 4,000 or 1,000 gram portion of as-received head material was utilised for leach testing. The bottle roll test procedure is outlined in the following:

1. A 5,000, 4,000 or 1,000 gram split of composite material was placed into a 15 litre carboy and slurried with 7,500, 6,000 or 1,500 millilitres of Reno municipal tap water, respectively.
2. The slurry was mixed thoroughly and the pH of the slurry checked. The pH of the slurry was adjusted, as required, to 10.5 to 11.0 with hydrated lime.
3. Sodium cyanide was added to the slurry to a target amount of 1.0 gram per litre. The bottle was then placed onto a set of laboratory rolls, rolling intermittently (2 minutes per hour) at 6- 8 rpm.
4. The slurry was checked at 2, 4, 8, 24, 48, and 72 hours for pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), NaCN, Au, Ag and Cu.
5. Additional hydrated lime and sodium cyanide were added after each sample period, if required, to adjust the slurry to the target levels.
6. After completion of the leach period, the slurry was filtered, washed and dried.
7. The tailings were split out into duplicate portions and individually ring and puck pulverized to 80% passing 0.075 millimetres. The pulverized portions were then assayed for residual gold and silver content. The reject material was stored.
8. These laboratory tests were conducted with hydrated lime for pH control.

Column Leach Testwork Results

Following the positive bottle roll leach testwork on RC samples, further metallurgical studies were conducted on diamond core to determine additional parameters on the heap leach suitability of the Gold Basin mineralisation.

Core samples were delivered to KCA's laboratory facilities in Reno, Nevada on the 6th December 2021. Between December 2021 and May 2022, column leach and agglomeration / compaction testwork, as well as some additional bottle roll tests, was undertaken.

All preparation, assaying and metallurgical studies were performed following accepted industry standard procedures. In order to evaluate the relative effects on gold extraction, both conventional crushing and high pressure grinding roll (HPGR) crushing methodology was used to prepare the diamond core material for the column leach and agglomeration tests.

Under reagent conditions in the column leach tests, all samples showed a rapid extraction response, with gold recoveries between 52% and 70% being achieved after just 7 days of leaching. Each sample was progressed to where the leaching had effectively plateaued and provided:

1. Column leach gold extractions of 75% and 71% on conventional crushed composite samples after 72 days of leach period.
2. HPGR crushing resulted in increased gold extractions of 80% and 78% after 67 days of leach.

Table 2 and **Figure 8** below show the summary results of the gold recoveries from the column tests.

Table 2: Cyclopic Project - Column Leach Test Work Summary Gold Extractions and Chemical Consumption. Sample details shown in **Table 8**

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Description	Crush Type	Average Head Grade, gms Au/MT	Calculated Head, gms Au/MT	Extracted, gms Au/MT	Weighted Avg. Tail Screen, gms Au/MT	Extracted, % Au	Calculated Tail p80 Size, mm	Days of Leach	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition Cement, kg/MT
93143 B	93151	Composite #1	Conv.	0.723	0.854	0.638	0.215	75%	5.8	72	1.10	2.02
93148 A	93159	Composite #1	HPGR	0.803	0.796	0.634	0.162	80%	2.6	67	0.77	3.98
93144 B	93154	Composite #2	Conv.	0.510	0.485	0.345	0.140	71%	6.4	72	0.97	1.99
93149 A	93162	Composite #2	HPGR	0.619	0.518	0.404	0.114	78%	5.4	67	0.73	2.00

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Description	Crush Type	Average Head Grade, gms Ag/MT	Calculated Head, gms Ag/MT	Extracted, gms Ag/MT	Weighted Avg. Tail Screen, gms Ag/MT	Extracted, % Ag	Calculated Tail p80 Size, mm	Days of Leach	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition Cement, kg/MT
93143 B	93151	Composite #1	Conv.	2.20	2.02	0.36	1.67	18%	5.8	72	1.10	2.02
93148 A	93159	Composite #1	HPGR	2.06	2.16	0.45	1.71	21%	2.6	67	0.77	3.98
93144 B	93154	Composite #2	Conv.	3.87	3.49	0.98	2.50	28%	6.4	72	0.97	1.99
93149 A	93162	Composite #2	HPGR	4.26	3.84	1.43	2.41	37%	5.4	67	0.73	2.00

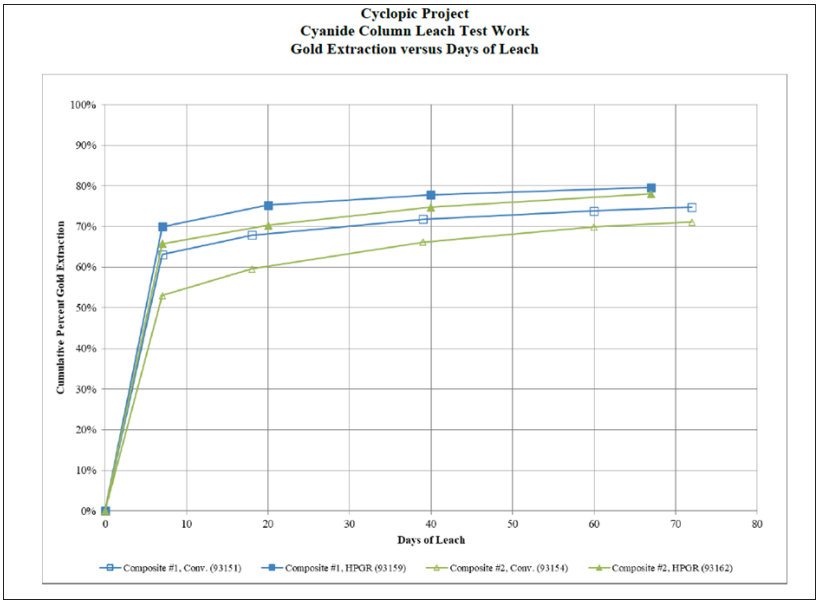

Figure 8: Cyclopic Gold Extraction v Days of Leach

Agglomeration and Compaction Test Work

Preliminary agglomeration and compacted permeability test work was conducted on portions of both conventionally crushed material and HPGR crushed material from each composite sample. The purpose of the percolation tests was to examine the permeability of the material under various cement agglomeration levels (0, 2, 4 and 8 kilograms per metric tonne of Portland Type II cement).

All samples tested passed the KCA criteria for flow rate, with the exception of HPGR crushed Composite 1 (KCA Sample No. 93148 A) that had no cement addition. The purpose of the compacted permeability test work was to examine the permeability of the crushed material, agglomerated at various cement levels, under compaction loading equivalent to heap heights of 20 and 100 metres of overall heap height.

Both the conventional crushed material (agglomerated with 2 and 5 kg/MT cement) and the HPGR crushed product (agglomerated with 4 and 8 kg/MT cement) for Composite #1 failed at an equivalent heap height of 100 meters due to low solution flow rate and/or excessive slump. Additionally, the HPGR crushed product (agglomerated with 2 kg/MT cement) for Composite #2 failed at an equivalent heap height of 100 metres due to low solution flow rate.

KCA's general recommendations for heap leach dump heights are a maximum of 40m.

Solubility Analyses and Preg-Robbing Tests

Shake tests were conducted on portions of the pulverized head material to provide preliminary indications of soluble metal extractions as part of the testwork process.

In order to investigate the preg-robbing characteristics of the Cyclopic material (often a result of carbonaceous inclusions in particular), additional shake testing was conducted. For these preg-robbing tests, pulverized portions of head material were leached by the same method as the initial shake tests, with the addition of a known quantity (spike) of gold in solution. Preg-robbing tendency was then determined by comparing the spiked shake test extraction and the original shake test extraction with the gold spike (original extraction + gold spike).

- Preg-rob% = 100% – ((Spiked Shake Ext.)/(Shake Ext. + Spike)×100%)

If the spiked shake test extraction was more than 10% lower than the shake test plus spike, the shake was considered preg-robbing. Differences less than 10% were attributed to variations in the material. The samples tested showed less than 3% preg-robbing and are summarised in **Table 3**.

In addition to preg-robbing tests, a number of additional head analyses were carried out, including analyses for multi-element, mercury and copper, carbon and sulphur (which included to total carbon and sulphur analyses, speciation for organic and inorganic carbon and speciation for sulphide and sulphate sulphur). Notably, total carbon was found to be less than 0.61% and total sulphur was insignificant at less than 0.01%, as shown in **Table 4**. Copper and mercury values were found to be less than 0.01% and 0.001% respectively. Bottle Roll tests undertaken on the Composite Samples showed excellent recoveries of 71 to 81% after 48 hours (**Table 5**).

Table 3: Cyclopic Project Head Analyses Preg Robbing Shake Tests on composite samples. Sample details shown in **Table 8**.

KCA Sample No.	Description	Head Assay, gms Au/MT	Leach Parameters					Leach Results				
			NaCN, gpL	Wt., gms	Vol., mLs	Temp., °C	Time, hours	Final pH	Spike Au, mg/L	Direct Au, mg/L	Spiked Leach Au, mg/L	Preg-robbing, %
93143 B	Composite #1	0.740	5	15	30	20	24	10.4	0.97	0.39	1.33	3%
93144 B	Composite #2	0.610	5	15	30	20	24	10.5	0.97	0.17	1.23	<1%

Table 4: Cyclopic Project Head Analyses – Carbon and Sulphur on composite samples. Sample details shown in **Table 8**.

KCA Sample No.	Description	Total Carbon, %	Organic Carbon, %	Inorganic Carbon, %	Total Sulfur, %	Sulfide Sulfur, %	Sulfate Sulfur, %
93143 B	Composite #1	0.61	0.20	0.41	0.01	<0.01	0.01
93144 B	Composite #2	0.55	0.16	0.39	0.09	<0.01	0.09

Table 5: Cyclopic Project – Cyanite bottle roll leach tests on composite samples. Sample details shown in **Table 8**.

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Description	Crush Type	Target p100 Size, mm	Head Average, gms Au/MT	Calculated Head, gms Au/MT	Extracted, gms Au/MT	Avg. Tails, gms Au/MT	Au Extracted, %	Leach Time, hours	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition $Ca(OH)_2$, kg/MT
93143 B	93145 A	Composite #1	Conv.	1.70	0.740	0.789	0.636	0.153	81%	48	0.09	1.00
93148 A	93157 A	Composite #1	HPGR	1.70	0.800	0.839	0.651	0.188	78%	48	0.01	1.00
93144 B	93145 B	Composite #2	Conv.	1.70	0.610	0.552	0.420	0.132	76%	48	0.18	0.50
93149 A	93157 B	Composite #2	HPGR	1.70	0.606	0.619	0.437	0.182	71%	48	0.07	0.50

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Description	Crush Type	Target p100 Size, mm	Head Average, gms Ag/MT	Calculated Head, gms Ag/MT	Extracted, gms Ag/MT	Avg. Tails, gms Ag/MT	Ag Extracted, %	Leach Time, hours	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition $Ca(OH)_2$, kg/MT
93143 B	93145 A	Composite #1	Conv.	1.70	2.66	1.91	0.47	1.44	24%	48	0.09	1.00
93148 A	93157 A	Composite #1	HPGR	1.70	1.93	2.03	0.44	1.59	22%	48	0.01	1.00
93144 B	93145 B	Composite #2	Conv.	1.70	4.20	3.48	1.21	2.26	35%	48	0.18	0.50
93149 A	93157 B	Composite #2	HPGR	1.70	4.06	4.28	1.59	2.69	37%	48	0.07	0.50

Sample Preparation and Testwork Procedure

On 6th December 2021, the laboratory facility of Kappes, Cassiday and Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada received fifty-seven (57) boxes of core material from the Cyclopic Project. The received material represented four (4) diamond drill holes (CMPQ001 through CMPQ004) and was half split PQ core.

1. The core intervals were inventoried, sorted and weighed. The core intervals for each separate sample were then combined to create a total of six (6) individual samples (**Table 8**).
2. Selected samples were then combined to generate two (2) separate composite samples **(Table 8**).
3. Each separate composite sample was initially crushed by conventional methods to 100% passing 25 millimetres. Portions of the conventionally crushed material from each composite were then utilised for High Pressure Grinding Roll (HPGR) test work.
4. The remaining minus 25 millimetre material for each composite was then stage crushed by conventional methods to 100% passing 9.5 millimetres.
5. The crushed material was then size adjusted to a target size of 80% passing 6.3 millimetres.
6. The HPGR and conventionally crushed products were then utilised for head analyses, head screen analyses with assays by size fraction, bottle roll leach test work, agglomeration/compaction test work and column leach test work.
7. Column leach tests were conducted for each separate composite sample utilising the conventionally stage crushed material (100% passing 9.5 millimetres) as well as the HPGR crushed material.
8. The material was leached for 67 or 72 days.
9. Column test extraction results were based upon carbon assays vs. the calculated head (carbon assays + tail assays).
10. Cyanide leach bottle roll tests were undertaken on the composite samples. Coarse bottle roll leach tests were completed on each composite utilizing conventional and HPGR crushed material. Portions of the head material were stage crushed to 100% passing 1.70 millimeters.
11. These laboratory tests were conducted with the addition of hydrated lime for pH control.

Table 6: Bottle Roll metallurgical sample (RC) details.[9]

KCA Composite No.	Hole	From, m	To, m	Client Avg. gms Au/MT [1]
93117 A	CM-20-002	12.19	24.38	1.47
93118 A	CM-20-010	21.34	32.00	1.45
93119 A	CM-20-011	24.38	35.052 [2]	2.77
93120 A	CM-20-012	39.62	50.29	0.85
93121 A	CM-20-019	53.34	68.58	1.13
93122 A	CM-20-023	62.48	73.15	1.15
93123 A	CM-20-031	0.00	10.668 [3]	0.64
93124 A	CM-20-037	3.05	13.72	2.32
93125 A	CM-20-061	0.00	9.14	6.52
93126 A	CM-20-074	15.24	30.48	0.45
93127 A	CM-20-078	22.86	36.576 [4]	0.86
93128 A	CM-20-079	24.38	36.58	0.80
93129 A	CM-20-090	15.24	25.91	0.98
93130 A	CM-20-097	24.38	35.05	0.36
93131 A	CM-20-100	53.34	65.53	0.37
93132 A	CM-20-124	30.48	41.15	0.49

Note[1] – Weighted average grade calculated based on the weight of each interval used for the composite as well as the assays provided by the client
Note[2] – Missing intervals 25.91 to 27.43 meters and 33.53 to 35.05 meters
Note[3] – Missing interval 7.62 to 9.14 meter.
Note[4] – Missing interval 30.48 to 32.00 meters

Table 7: Column Leach metallurgical drill hole collar surveys[10]

HoleID	UTM_East	UTM_North	UTM_RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Prospect
CMPQ001	747871	3964099	1390	-90.00	0	60.96	Cyclopic
CMPQ002	748214	3963807	1368	-90.00	0	76.20	Cyclopic
CMPQ003	748328	3963694	1359	-90.00	0	91.44	Cyclopic
CMPQ004	748567	3963560	1349	-90.00	0	51.51	Cyclopic

[9] RC drill program reported in ASX:HLX Report dated 4 August 2025
[10] Metallurgical PQ Diamond Drilling program reported in JORC Table 1 in this announcement.

Table 8: Column Leach metallurgical sample (diamond core) details.

HoleID	from	to	Length (m)	Sample ID	Gold g/t	Weight (kg)	KCA Sample Number	KCA Composite No
CMPQ001	8.84	10.36	1.52	1790803	0.35	11.2	93137A	Composite #1 93143A
CMPQ001	10.36	11.89	1.52	1790804	0.56	11.2		
CMPQ001	11.89	13.41	1.52	1790806	0.31	11.2		
		Interval Width	**4.57**	**Average Grade**	**0.41**	**33.6**		
CMPQ001	28.65	30.18	1.52	1790818	1.34	11.2	93138A	
CMPQ001	30.18	31.70	1.52	1790819	0.78	11.2		
CMPQ001	31.70	33.22	1.52	1790820	0.37	11.2		
CMPQ001	33.22	34.75	1.52	1790821	0.77	11.2		
CMPQ001	34.75	36.27	1.52	1790822	0.51	11.2		
		Interval Width	**7.62**	**Average Grade**	**0.75**	**56.0**		
CMPQ002	33.22	34.75	1.52	1790970	0.51	11.2	93139A	
CMPQ002	34.75	36.27	1.52	1790972	0.51	11.2		
CMPQ002	36.27	37.80	1.52	1790973	0.36	11.2		
CMPQ002	37.80	39.32	1.52	1790974	0.40	11.2		
CMPQ002	39.32	40.84	1.52	1790975	2.30	11.2		
CMPQ002	40.84	42.98	2.13	1790977	0.46	15.7		
CMPQ002	42.98	44.50	1.52	1790978	0.68	11.2		
		Interval Width	**11.28**	**Average Grade**	**0.73**	**49.3**		
CMPQ003	36.27	37.80	1.52	1790868	1.80	11.2	93140A	
CMPQ003	37.80	39.32	1.52	1790869	0.81	11.2		
		Interval Width	**3.05**	**Average Grade**	**1.31**	**22.4**		
CMPQ003	63.70	65.23	1.52	1790888	1.28	11.2	93141A	Composite #2 93144A
CMPQ003	65.23	66.75	1.52	1790889	0.07	11.2		
CMPQ003	66.75	68.28	1.52	1790890	0.39	11.2		
CMPQ003	68.28	69.80	1.52	1790892	0.47	11.2		
CMPQ003	69.80	71.32	1.52	1790893	0.53	11.2		
CMPQ003	71.32	72.54	1.22	1790894	0.56	9.0		
CMPQ003	72.54	74.07	1.52	1790895	0.06	11.2		
CMPQ003	74.07	75.59	1.52	1790896	1.06	11.2		
CMPQ003	75.59	77.42	1.83	1790897	0.05	13.4		
CMPQ003	77.42	79.25	1.83	1790898	0.32	13.4		
CMPQ003	79.25	80.47	1.22	1790899	0.32	9.0		
CMPQ003	80.47	81.99	1.52	1790900	0.34	11.2		
CMPQ003	81.99	83.52	1.52	1790901	0.22	11.2		
CMPQ003	83.52	85.04	1.52	1790902	0.40	11.2		
CMPQ003	85.04	86.56	1.52	1790903	1.00	11.2		
CMPQ003	86.56	88.09	1.52	1790904	0.44	11.2		
CMPQ003	88.09	89.61	1.52	1790905	0.48	11.2		
CMPQ003	89.61	91.44	1.83	1790907	0.30	13.4		
		Interval Width	**27.74**	**Average Grade**	**0.45**	**203.9**		
CMPQ004	8.84	10.36	1.52	1790917	1.58	11.2	93142A	Composite #1 93143A
CMPQ004	10.36	11.89	1.52	1790918	0.83	11.2		
CMPQ004	11.89	13.41	1.52	1790919	1.39	11.2		
CMPQ004	13.41	15.24	1.83	1790920	1.07	13.4		
CMPQ004	15.24	16.46	1.22	1790921	0.53	9.0		
CMPQ004	16.46	17.98	1.52	1790922	0.84	11.2		
CMPQ004	17.98	19.51	1.52	1790923	0.70	11.2		
CMPQ004	19.51	21.03	1.52	1790924	0.06	11.2		
CMPQ004	21.03	22.25	1.22	1790925	0.50	9.0		
		Interval Width	**13.41**	**Average Grade**	**0.83**	**98.6**		

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to **Exploration Results** (Metallurgy) for the Gold Basin project is based on and fairly represents the KCA Metallurgical results and supporting documentation and was prepared by Mike Povey who is an employee and shareholder of the Company. Mr Povey is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Povey has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to each qualify as Competent Person(s) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Povey has consented to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this release and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements. The Competent Person confirms that the information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the project.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results, and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. There can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be correct. Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may contain forward looking statements in relation to future matters that can only be made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements. This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the current ASX Listing Rules.

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of Directors of Helix Resources Ltd.

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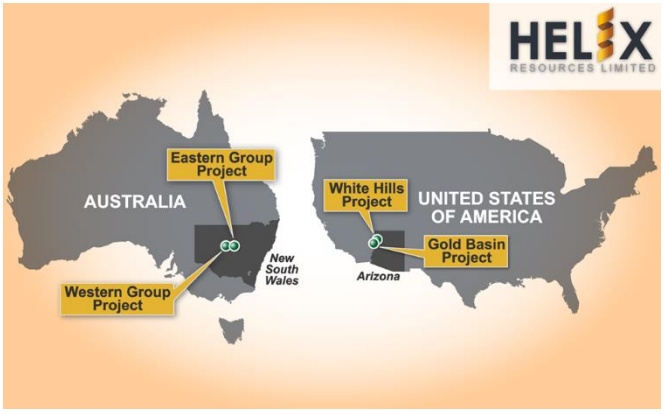
About Helix Resources
Helix Resources is an ASX-listed resources company which is exploring for copper and gold in Arizona USA and in the copper producing regions of Cobar, NSW. The Company possesses a sizable ground position which is located proximal to significant copper and gold producing operations.



Arizona USA:

- Helix is acquiring the White Hills Copper-Gold Project (Joint Venture with Newmont), which was acquired in March 2025. The region hosts world class porphyry copper deposits within the Arizona Arc.
- Helix operates a Joint Venture to earn 40% of the Gold Basin project, located in the southernmost extent of the Walker Lane gold trend, host to several multi-million-ounce gold deposits.

Cobar Australia:

- The Western Tenement has 30km of prospective strike and a pipeline of wholly owned copper opportunities, as well as the Canbelego JV Project.
- A 5 km by 1.5 km historical gold field is being evaluated on the Muriel Tank tenement. The Eastern Tenement Group encompasses more than 100km of prospective strike.
- In the Eastern Tenements, the company has defined an extensive zone of new anomalies considered prospective for Tritton-style copper-gold deposits.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Gold Basin Metallurgy 2021-2022

Section 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.*	**Refer Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024:** **Historical drill sampling** **2019 to 2023 Drilling** • Drilling conducted from 2019 to 2023 was reverse circulation with samples collected very 5 feet. Samples were split using a riffle splitter. Samples were collected based on 5 foot intervals and may cross geological boundaries. The same sample collection and splitting techniques were used for each sample collected and supervised by the CP. • Each split sample was placed into a separate sample bag with a unique sample number and the depth of each sample was recorded. • Only gold was assayed, see assay techniques listed below. • Metallurgical diamond holes were drilled with PQ.
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).*	• Metallurgical diamond holes were drilled with PQ.
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*	• Samples collected on a 5-foot basis were weighed periodically throughout the program. Total sample weights averaged around 100 lbs/5' interval – or about 95% recovery. Each 5-foot interval was collected in the cyclone and split using a Gilson bar splitter. This primary split was further reduced in a Jones riffle splitter, yielding two equal splits, one of which went to the lab, and the other retained on site for reference. We observed no sample bias, and we did not see

	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	any preferential loss of coarse/fine material as the drilling utilised air only (i.e. dry drilling). •
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Metallurgical sample material represented four (4) diamond drill holes (CMPQ001 through CMPQ004) and was half split PQ core.
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.*	• Metallurgical sample material represented four (4) diamond drill holes (CMPQ001 through CMPQ004) and was half split PQ core. • Material is considered representative.
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.*	• For conventional assaying - three different types of OREA gold standards were inserted into the sample stream in the field on a 1-in-30 sample basis, and coarse field blanks were also inserted in the field on a 1-in-30 sample basis.

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.*	**Refer Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024:** **2019 to 2023 Drilling** • All sampling was supervised by experienced persons (Canadian QP) on site. • All date was collected on hard copy sheets recording pertinent information relating to sample depths, QA/QC (duplicates, standards and blanks inserted in sample runs). • Logs were scanned and sent to database manager along with sample sheets for entry into the Company's proprietary database where additional QAQC procedures are used to check the data. The • database has been used on many projects over the last decade and meets JORC/industry standards for quality control.
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.*	**Refer Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024:** **2019 to 2023 Drilling** • Drill hole collars were located by GPS using a Garmin Etrex 20x hand held with 3m accuracy. Measurements were made in UTM NAD83 projection.
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.*	**Refer Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024:** **2019 to 2023 Drilling** • All drill holes were drilled to test targets generated form historical and recent work. Hole spacings varies depending on the target. • Drillhole density of current and historical drilling is sufficient to allow a JORC Resource estimate to me completed by an independent third party CP in certain areas. This will be determined by the independent CP. • No sampling compositing has been applied except for metallurgical samples
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.*	• Holes were vertical as the target is a sub horizontal fault. • Where are sub vertical structure was interpreted then a hole was drilled at 45 degrees across the structure to ascertain potential true width.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Refer Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024:** **2019 to 2023 Drilling** • All drill samples were placed in large woven plastic shipping bags upon completion of each hole and transported to the geologists' campsite where they were under constant supervision. Samples were transported by Centric representatives every 3 or 4 days to a FEDEX shipping agent in Kingman

		Arizona, where the shipping bags were placed on pallets and shipped via FEDEX directly to ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada. Numbered security ties were placed on each shipping bag.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Refer Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024:** **2019 to 2023 Drilling** • No external audits have been done on the recent drilling program.

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.*	• Two types of mineral holdings totaling 7,669.3 acres (approx.. 12 sq. miles) located in all or portions of Township 27 N. Range 18W. Section 3; Township 28 N. Range 18W. Sections 19, 29, 30, 31, and 32; Township 28 N. Range 19W. Sections 1, 3, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 22, 24, 25, and 26; • Includes mineral rights on 5 private parcels (2,389.3 acres) where the surface rights are owned by third parties. • Includes 290 unpatented lode claims (5,280 acres) • Mineral rights to private lands and unpatented lode claims are currently controlled by the owners under a lease agreement Greenvale • At this time, there are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. The closest area of environmental concern is the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, the southern boundary of which is located 12km (7mi) north of the property. • Project is located on BLM lands and on private lands that originated as railroad grants. Mining throughout the property occurred in the late 1800s and 1930s. • Details provided in HLX ASX announcement dated 29 April 2025

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	All historical exploration conducted by numerous companies on various portions of the property from 1983-2007. • US Borax 1983 (Cyclopic Mine) • Molycorp 1985 (Owens Mine, Cyclopic Mine • Reynolds Metals 1987 (PLM Mine) • Toltec Res./Consolidated Rhodes Res. 1989 (Stealth) • Cambior Inc. 1990 (Stealth, Cyclopic Mine) • Western States Mining 1994 (Stealth) • Nevada Pacific Mining 1994-2007 (Cyclopic Mine, Stealth) • Pannonia Ventures Corp. 2011
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The property is located at the northwestern end of the Central Mountain Province porphyry copper belt and at the southeastern end of the Walker Lane structure zone. It is classified as a low-sulfidation, epithermal type deposit structurally controlled by low-angle detachment faults that are in turn cut by a variety of high-angle "feeder" faults. Gold mineralization is completely oxidized and occurs within quartz veins, quartz stockworks, and within argillized gouge zones. The Precambrian-age granitic gneiss hosting gold mineralization is overlain by post-mineral, Tertiary-age gravels and volcanics.
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:* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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 Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024:** **2019 to 2023 Drilling** • All drillholes have been imported into a database containing RL, azimuth, depth and associated assay data.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	**Refer Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024:** Composite aggregration for significant intervals undertaken using a cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Minimal composited interval width was 3m. Interval results reported as significant intercepts greater than a cut off of 0.15g/t which is the grade of similar (deposit type) Nevada oxide gold heap leach operations.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Gold mineralization is strongly controlled by well-defined, sub- horizontal fault zones that can be followed at the regional scale, but the exact geometry of the higher-grade mineralization related to high- angle structures is debatable and the associated true width is unknown. For this reason, only the down hole lengths are 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.*	See news release (**Refer Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024)** for representative maps and sections
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 Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024:** • Drillholes shown on Maps. • All Drillhole details tabulated in this and previous releases. • Drillholes intervals reported using cut off grades of similar oxide-gold deposits. • References to further publicly available information provided within announcement
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.*	• The gold mineralization and surrounding alteration consist of silica, clay, iron oxide, and gold. No deleterious metals or trace elements (such as As, Hg, Pb, Zn, Cu, Sb, Bi) are present. • All mineralization and alteration is oxidized. No sulfide mineralization is noted. • Water table is generally deeper than 200m and is well below the lower level of potential mining. • Other Historical data is available however has not been publicly released on the ASX and includes: • 11,073 soil samples: sample techniques and QAQC unknown. • 5,474 rock chip samples: sample techniques and QAQC unknown. • 936 trench samples: sample techniques and QAQC unknown. • Gold Basin Drilling: Refer Helix ASX Announcement 4 August 2024 **Metallurgical Samples and testwork procedure – 16 RC composite samples:** All preparation, assaying and metallurgical studies were performed utilising accepted industry standard procedures. Bottle roll leach testing was conducted on a portion of each composite sample. A 5,000, 4,000 or 1,000 gram portion of as-received head material was utilised for leach testing. The bottle roll test procedure is outlined in the following:

		1. A 5,000, 4,000 or 1,000 gram split of composite material was placed into a 15 litre carboy and slurried with 7,500, 6,000 or 1,500 millilitres of Reno municipal tap water, respectively. 2. The slurry was mixed thoroughly and the pH of the slurry checked. The pH of the slurry was adjusted, as required, to 10.5 to 11.0 with hydrated lime. 3. Sodium cyanide was added to the slurry to a target amount of 1.0 gram per litre. The bottle was then placed onto a set of laboratory rolls rolling intermittently (2 minutes per hour) at 6- 8 rpm. 4. The slurry was checked at 2, 4, 8, 24, 48, and 72 hours for pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), NaCN, Au, Ag and Cu. 5. Additional hydrated lime and sodium cyanide were added after each sample period, if required, to adjust the slurry to the target levels. 6. After completion of the leach period, the slurry was filtered, washed and dried. 7. The tailings were split out into duplicate portions and individually ring and puck pulverized to 80% passing 0.075 millimetres. The pulverized portions were then assayed for residual gold and silver content. The reject material was stored. **Metallurgical Samples and testwork procedure – Diamond Core:** On 6th December 2021, the laboratory facility of Kappes, Cassiday and Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada received fifty-seven (57) boxes of core material from the Cyclopic Project. The received material represented four (4) diamond drill holes (CMPQ001 through CMPQ004) and was half split PQ core. 8. The core intervals were inventoried, sorted and weighed. The core intervals for each separate sample were then combined to create a total of six (6) individual samples, 9. Selected samples were then combined to generate two (2) separate composite samples. 10. Each separate composite sample was initially crushed by conventional methods to 100% passing 25 millimetres. Portions of the conventionally crushed material from each composite were then utilised for High Pressure Grinding Roll (HPGR) test work.

		11. The remaining minus 25 millimetre material for each composite was then stage crushed by conventional methods to 100% passing 9.5 millimetres. 12. The stage \ crushed material was then size adjusted to a target size of 80% passing 6.3 millimetres. 13. The HPGR and conventionally crushed products were then utilised for head analyses, head screen analyses with assays by size fraction, bottle roll leach test work, agglomeration/compaction test work and column leach test work. 14. Column leach tests were conducted for each separate composite sample utilising the conventionally stage crushed material (100% passing 9.5 millimetres) as well as the HPGR crushed material. 15. The material was leached for 67 or 72 days. 16. Column test extraction results were based upon carbon assays vs. the calculated head (carbon assays + tail assays).
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.*	• Update to resource estimation planned • 5000m RC drilling program and 1000m diamond drilling program will be designed subsequent to the resource update and designed as required to confirm a number of historical drill holes within historical resource zones and then step out adjacent to the historical drilling and test lateral and vertical continuity of mineralization along main structural corridors and within Resource Area.