ASX Announcement
4 June 2026

Helix announces updated Mineral Resource Estimate at Gold Basin, Arizona

Key Highlights

- Helix is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Gold Basin project incorporating results from an additional 239 drill holes.
- Gold Basin represents a significant near-term opportunity, with an updated Inferred Mineral Resource of 15.37 million tonnes at 0.57 g/t Au for 280,000 ounces of gold (0.2 g/t Au cut off), reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).
- Mineralisation occurs from surface in broad zones, supporting potential low strip ratio open pit development scenarios.
- Oxide gold mineralisation with favourable metallurgy: metallurgical testwork at Cyclopic returned strong heap leach recoveries with gold extractions up to approximately 80–86% and low preg robbing / reagent consumption.
- The updated Mineral Resource, classified as Inferred, reflects significantly improved geological confidence and tighter mineralisation modelling and will underpin ongoing exploration, resource growth drilling and scoping level mining and processing studies at Gold Basin.
- Helix is earning up to a 40% interest in the Gold Basin oxide gold project in Arizona via a farm in joint venture with Gold Basin Resources, in a favourable and well-established mining jurisdiction.

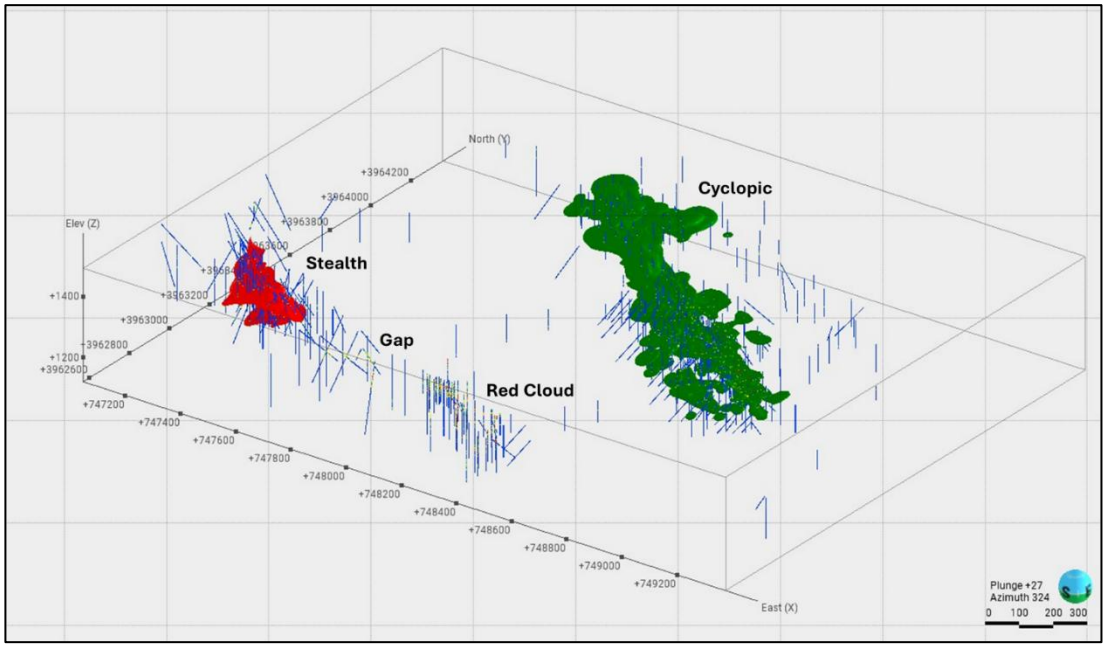

Figure 1. Gold Basin Project Oblique View Looking NW Showing Interpreted Estimation Domains at Cyclopic and Stealth and Other Prospects (Gap and Red Cloud).

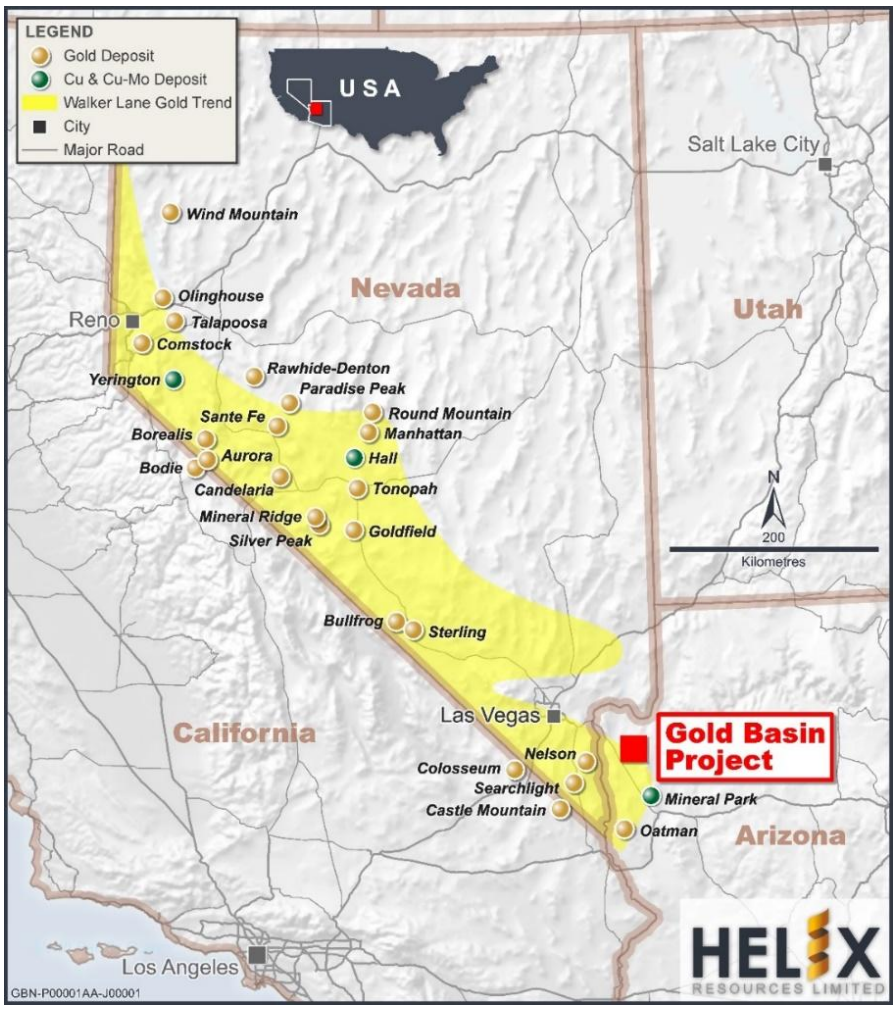

Figure 2: Gold projects in the Walker Lane Gold Trend and location of the Gold Basin oxide-gold project.

Gold Basin Resource Summary

Helix Resources Ltd (ASX:HLX) (Helix or the Company) is earning up to a 40% interest in the Gold Basin oxide-gold project, located in Mohave County, Arizona, through a staged exploration-funded farm-in arrangement with Gold Basin Resources. As part of its earn-in activities, Helix has funded additional geological work which has now been incorporated into an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the project.

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Gold Basin has been completed in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and is reported in Appendix 1. The Mineral Resource Estimate includes two deposits: Cyclopic and Stealth. Gold Basin Resources no longer hold an option for the claims that cover the Red Cloud and Gap deposits (Figure 1).

The new estimate incorporates results from 239 new drill holes completed since the previous estimate[1], for a total drilling database of 644 holes and 49,058 metres (Table 2). The estimate for Cyclopic and Stealth is constrained by improved geological and mineralisation domains, with more confidence in assays resulting from consistent QA/QC.

[1] Refer to ASX report dated 4 August 2025

Table 1: Gold Basin Inferred Mineral Resources Summary for Cyclopic and Stealth (0.2 g/t Au cut-off)

Deposit	M Tonnes	Au g/t	Au koz
Cyclopic	12.23	0.50	195
Stealth	3.14	0.84	85
Total (Inferred)	**15.37**	**0.57**	**280**

Additional detail on the estimation methodology, search parameters, top-cutting, density determination, grade interpolation and classification criteria is provided in the accompanying memorandum (Appendix 1) prepared by Mining Associates, which should be read in conjunction with this announcement.

Table 2: Drillholes in Cyclopic and Stealth (RC and Diamond) used in Mineral Resource Estimate.

Origin of Drillholes	Number of Holes	Meters
Gold Basin Drillholes	239	25,066
Previous Drilling	405	23,992
Total Drillholes Available	**644**	**49,058**

Metallurgical testwork confirmed strong heap-leach potential

In October 2025 the company released previous metallurgical testwork undertaken on the Gold Basin Cyclopic deposits in 2021-2022.[2] Highlights included:

- Metallurgical testwork on Cyclopic oxide gold mineralisation confirms strong recoveries, supporting potential low CAPEX / low OPEX heap-leach development.
- Bottle roll tests (2021–2022) returned average 72% and up to 86% gold extraction (72 hours).
- Column leach tests achieved up to 80% gold extraction after 67–72 days.
- Agglomerated samples passed percolation tests equivalent to 100 m heap height (above the 40 m standard).
- Testwork shows very low preg-robbing and low reagent consumption, with consistently good to excellent extractions across the deposit and with depth.

Gold Basin Earn In

Helix entered into a farm in JV on the Gold Basin project Arizona[3] and is the manager of the Joint Venture. The terms of the formal JV with Gold Basin are summarised as follows:

- HLX can earn a minority interest of up to 40% of the Project.

[2] Refer to ASX report dated 8 October 2025
[3] Refer to ASX report dated 29 April 2025

- HLX will spend up to $AUD3 million over 2 years with the first $AUD1 million earning an initial 20% of the Project, with each additional $AUD1 million earning a further 10%, up to a maximum of 40% of the Project.
- HLX can elect to directly pay outstanding unpaid exploration costs as part of the earn in.
- The establishment of an unincorporated Joint Venture, where HLX and GXX will form a Joint Venture Committee comprising two members appointed by each Company with GXX appointing the Chairman of the Committee.
- Helix via LRPL have the first right of refusal over HLX's 40% interest during the first 24 months.

Next Steps

Helix will continue to evaluate opportunities to expand the Gold Basin Resource through further drilling targeting extensions to the current mineralisation and untested structural and stratigraphic positions. The updated MRE will also support preliminary mining studies and assessment of development options for the project.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource Estimate is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Ian Taylor who is an employee of Mining Associates and is independent of Helix Resources. Mr Taylor is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and chartered professional. Mr Taylor 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 Taylor 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). The region hosts world class copper deposits within the Arizona Arc and gold deposits.
- 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.

Weeriana Australia:

- Helix Resources has acquired a 50% interest in the Weerianna Gold–Lithium Project on mining lease M47/223 in Western Australia's West Pilbara, securing exposure to both established JORC gold resources and nearby lithium pegmatite mineralisation.

Memorandum

Date	1/5/2026
To	M Povey, K Prendergast
CC	
From	I.Taylor
Subject	MA2526 Mineral Resource Estimate, Gold Basin Project, USA

1 SUMMARY

Mining Associates Pty Ltd ("MA") was commissioned by Helix Resources ("HLX", or the "Company"), a mineral exploration and development company currently listed on the Australian Stock Exchange ("ASX"), to prepare a Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") and Technical Report on the Gold Basin deposits.

The Gold Basin project in northern Arizona, USA comprises the Cyclopic and Stealth gold prospects that have been drilled to a level of detail sufficient to allow estimation of Mineral Resources as defined by JORC (2012).

Based on the reported study, Mineral Resource estimates of prospects within the Gold Basin project are classified as Inferred according to the definitions outlined in JORC (2012). Confidence and classification regarding the grade estimates are based on several factors including, but not limited to, sample and drill spacing relative to geological and geostatistical observations, the continuity of mineralisation, confidence in geological interpretation, accuracy of drill collar locations and quality of the assay data.

A total Inferred Mineral Resource of 15.37 Mt at 0.57 g/t Au at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au has been estimated for the two deposits within the Gold Basin Project, with a breakdown by deposit presented in Table 1. The deposits extend from surface to a maximum depth of approximately 150 m below the surface and are considered amenable to open pit development. Heap-leach processing is expected as all defined mineralisation is oxidised and mostly low-grade.

Table 1. Gold Basin Inferred Mineral Resources Summary (0.2 g/t Au cut-off)

Deposit	MTonnes	Au g/t	Au koz
Cyclopic	12.23	0.50	195
Stealth	3.14	0.84	85
Total (Inferred)	**15.37**	**0.57**	**280**

* Due to rounding to appropriate significant figures, minor discrepancies may occur, tonnages are dry metric tonnes.

Mineral Resources are not Ore Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Inferred resource have less geological confidence than Measured or Indicated resources and should not have modifying factors applied to them. It is reasonable to expect that with further exploration most of the inferred resources could be upgraded to indicated resources.

1.1 HISTORY AND PAST PRODUCTION

Of the two deposits for which resources are being reported only Cyclopic has any recorded past production. Gold mining commenced in the late 1800's to early 1900's and continued intermittently until the early 1940's. Most production was from shallow underground workings (within 15 m of surface) and then three small, shallow open pits (maximum 10 m deep). No production is recorded, although notes from a 1934 Arizona Geological Survey Bulletin indicate grades around 6 g/t were being mined from ore parcels of around 1000 t.

No recorded work was completed on the project until 1983 when the claims were acquired by US Borax. From then until 2004 several companies completed varying amounts of surface exploration and drilling at Cyclopic and two prospects to the south named Stealth and Red Cloud. In 2019 Centric Minerals Management commenced a program of consolidation of historic work, mapping and drilling in a JV with ASX listed company Greenvale Energy (ASX:GRV). Gold Basin Resources (TSV:GXX) acquired the project in 2020 and undertook major drilling programs at the Cyclopic, Stealth and Red Cloud prospects and an additional identified target named Gap. Drilling by company and dates on each of the main prospects is summarised in Table 2.

Gold Basin Resources no longer hold an option for the claims that cover the Red Cloud and Gap deposits that were drilled by both Gold Basin and previous owners. The drilling summary in Table 2 includes Red Cloud and Gap drilling statistics for information purposes only.

Table 2. Summary of drilling, Gold Basin Project.

Company	Prospect	Hole Type	Number of drillholes	Metres Drilled	Year range
Inspiration Drilling	Cyclopic	RC	15	228.6	1978-1978
US Borax	Cyclopic	RC	2	118.87	1983-1983
Amoco Minerals	Cyclopic	RC	16	1176.53	1985-1985
Molycorp/US Borax	Cyclopic	RC	32	1524	1989-1989
Cambrior	Cyclopic	RC	5	547.12	1993-1993
NPMC Drilling	Cyclopic	RC	214	8988.25	1994-1997
Western States Minerals	Cyclopic	RC	2	182.88	1995-1995
Aurumbank	Cyclopic	DD	9	202.7	2004
Centric Minerals	Cyclopic	RC	33	2447.49	2019-2019
Gold Basin	Cyclopic	RC	187	16993.49	2020-2022
Gold Basin	Cyclopic	DD	4	280.11	2021-2021
US Borax	Stealth	RC	4	499.87	1983-1983
Toltec Resources	Stealth	RC	5	641.6	1988-1990
Consolidated Rhodes	Stealth	RC	6	637.03	1991-1991
Cambrior	Stealth	RC	1	121.92	1993-1993
Western States Minerals	Stealth	RC	49	5295.9	1994-1995
NPMC Drilling	Stealth	RC	12	1379.22	1996-1997
Gold Basin	Stealth	DD	2	276.45	2021-2021
Gold Basin	Stealth	RC	46	7516.07	2022-2024
US Borax	Red Cloud	RC	9	928.12	1983-1983
Toltec Resources	Red Cloud	RC	20	1767.84	1988-1990
Consolidated Rhodes	Red Cloud	RC	17	1545.34	1990-1991
Gold Basin	Red Cloud	RC	28	3261.38	2023-2024
US Borax	Gap	RC	1	173.74	1983-1983
Toltec Resources	Gap	RC	3	298.09	1988-1990
NPMC Drilling	Gap	RC	5	929.64	1995-1995
Gold Basin	Gap	RC	18	2836.87	2023-2024

1.2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The Gold Basin project area is located within the broader Basin and Range province of the southwestern US, a region characterised by the development of extensional core complexes during the early-mid Tertiary. These features comprise older, uplifted high metamorphic grade gneiss domes with flanking low-angle detachment faults, which are overlain by clastic sediments and volcanics. Bedrock in the immediate vicinity of the Project area is primarily comprised of Precambrian gneiss and granite and Cretaceous two-mica granite, with overlying mid-Tertiary aged coarse conglomerates.

Mineralisation is best categorized as a detachment-fault-related style, where low-angle faulting near the top of core complex gneiss domes is the primary control on gold deposition. Veining may be related to both the

main faults and subsidiary synthetic and antithetic structures, producing local steep and gently dipping orientations. Based largely on observations at Stealth and Cyclopic, gold mineralisation at Gold Basin can be more generally classified as low sulfidation epithermal, formed at shallow depths. Sulphide is recorded in several holes but is typically not present above depths of 100 to 200m. Alteration products consist of hematitic clay and silica, although carbonate veining/alteration in several holes at Stealth and Red Cloud is associated with the highest-grade drill intervals and may be indicative of boiling. The mineralised zones have fairly well-defined tops and bottoms, which is typical of shallow, hydrostatically open, epithermal systems.

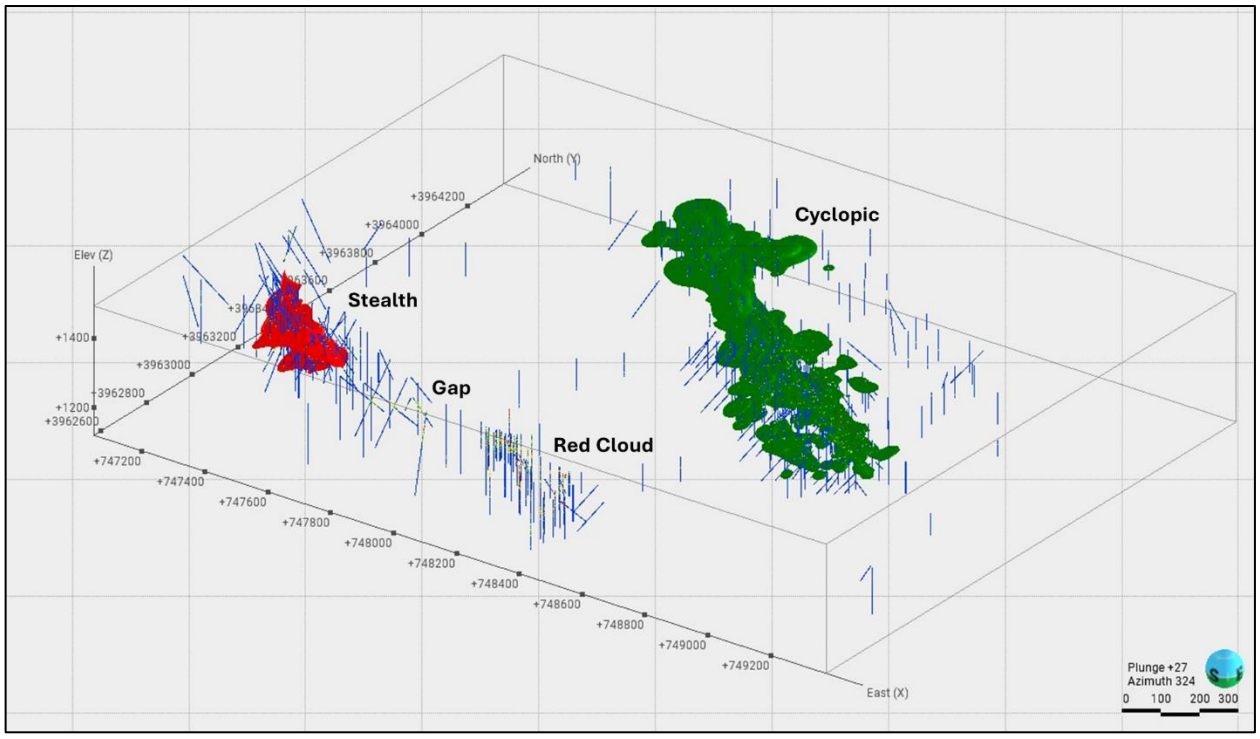

Figure 1. Gold Basin Project Oblique View Looking NW Showing Interpreted Estimation Domains and Other Prospects

1.3 DRILLING

Drilling was dominantly recorded as RC drilling for historical work, although given the age (pre-1990's) some of this may have been open-hole percussion. Minor historic diamond drilling was completed at Cyclopic in 2004.

Drilling by Centric Minerals and then Gold Basin from 2019 to 2023 was dominantly RC, using 5.5-inch diameter face sampling bits. Two additional HQ diameter diamond holes were drilled at Stealth and four PQ diameter holes were drilled at Cyclopic for metallurgical testwork. Figure 2 presents the location of pre- and post-2019 drill hole collars with Helix JV claims for reference.

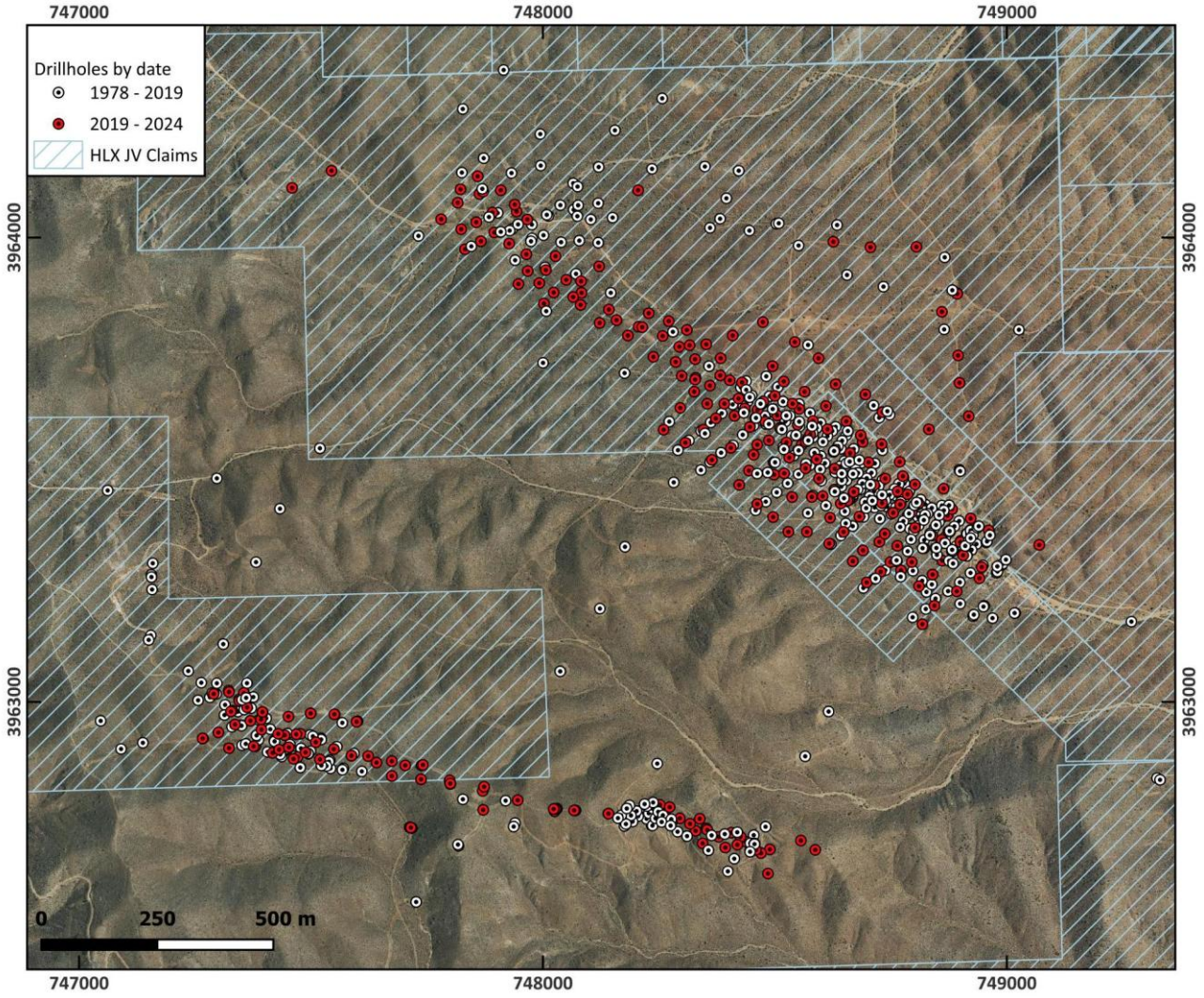

Figure 2. Gold Basin Project Drill Collar Locations Coloured by Date Range

1.4 SAMPLING AND SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Historic drilling programs totalled 35,157 RC drill samples and 1,774 diamond core samples from all holes, including the Red Cloud and Gap prospects. For pre-2019 RC drilling, samples taken at two different intervals, with 1,010 samples taken at 3.05 m (10 feet) intervals, and 34,147 samples taken at 1.52m (5 feet) intervals. 1,774 diamond core samples were taken at 1.52m (5 feet) intervals. Further details of sampling and sub-sample techniques are unknown.

Drilling conducted from 2019 to 2023 was reverse circulation with samples collected every 1.524 m (5 feet). Samples were collected dry and split to 1/8 volume using a riffle splitter. The same sample collection and splitting techniques were used for each sample collected and supervised by a geologist. Each split sample was placed into a separate sample bag with a unique sample number and the depth of each sample was recorded.

1.5 SAMPLE ANALYSIS

All analyses from 2019-2023 were by fire assay with 30g and 50g charges. Historic assaying techniques where recorded were mostly fire assay with AAS finish.

1.6 QAQC

Duplicate assay results for historic drilling showed a good level of precision indicating relatively low sampling error for gold mineralisation. Of the 2297 drill samples analysed in 1996 by American Assay Lab (FA60 fire assay procedure), 159 duplicate assays were run, of which 70 average in excess of 100ppb Au (range 100-6570ppb). In these 70 duplicates, the Mean Percent Difference (MPD) ranges from 0 to 25% and averages 9%. MPD for samples in the 1000-6570ppb range (24 total) averages 9%.

Field duplicates for 2019-2024 were inserted on a 1-in-30 sample basis. Analysis of data does not indicate any bias between samples and an overall mean percent difference of 8%. There is no relationship between grade and duplicate precision.

During mineralised domain modelling at Cyclopic it was noted that some RC holes from 1989 drilled by Molycorp/US Borax had unusually continous zones of mineralisation that did not match later adjacent drilling results. These were assumed to be affected by downhole contamination and were excluded from domain modelling and resource estimation.

1.7 ESTIMATION DOMAIN MODELLING

The dominance of RC drilling, lack of digitised drillhole geology logs and paucity of mappable surface features makes confident interpretation of mineralisation domains challenging. Domains have therefore been based largely on grade patterns with some input from known geology.

The domain model for Cyclopic is based on an implicitly modelled indicator grade shell at a 0.15 g/t Au cut-off and a 35% indicator probability, which produced a volume with reasonable continuity without over-selecting below-cut-off samples. The model was flattened with a dominant gently southeast-dipping structural planar trend dipping approximately 20° to 215°. Some higher grade intersections that were not included in the implicit grade model were added in by manual editing. While the resulting model provides a reasonable constraint for the estimation of bulk mineralisation volume and grades, it is not suitable for detailed planning purposes.

The model for Stealth was based on broad, low-grade mineralisation with a nominal 0.2 g/t Au cut-off that was used to define three explicitly selected mineralised zones dipping on average 40° to 210 with highly variable widths.

The uncertainty in geological interpretation in both deposits is reflected in the low level of confidence assigned to the reported mineral resources.

1.8 ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The Mineral Resource statement reported is a reasonable representation of the Gold Basin deposits based on current sampling data. Grade estimation was undertaken using Geovia's Surpac™ software package (v7.5). Ordinary Kriging ("OK") was selected for grade estimation of gold. All mineralisation is oxidised.

The block model utilises parent blocks measuring 20 m x 10 m x 10 m with sub-blocking to 10 m x 2.5 m x 5 m (XYZ) to better define the volumes. Blocks above topography are flagged as air blocks.

Grade capping was applied to gold composites to reduce the influence of anomalously high grades.

Experimental variograms were generated where possible. For domains and elements where experimental variograms could not be created, variogram models were borrowed from similar domains.

Densities in the block model were fixed at 2.4 t/m^3.

Block model validation consisted of visual checks in plan and section, global comparisons between input and output means, alternative estimation techniques, swath plots and to previous estimates.

1.9 CUT-OFF GRADES

The mineral resource is reported above 0.2 g/t Au, which the CP considers reasonable assuming open pit mining and heap leach processing with around 75% gold recovery as indicated by initial metallurgical tests. Figure 3 presents grade-tonnage relationships for the inferred resources at Cyclopic and Stealth.

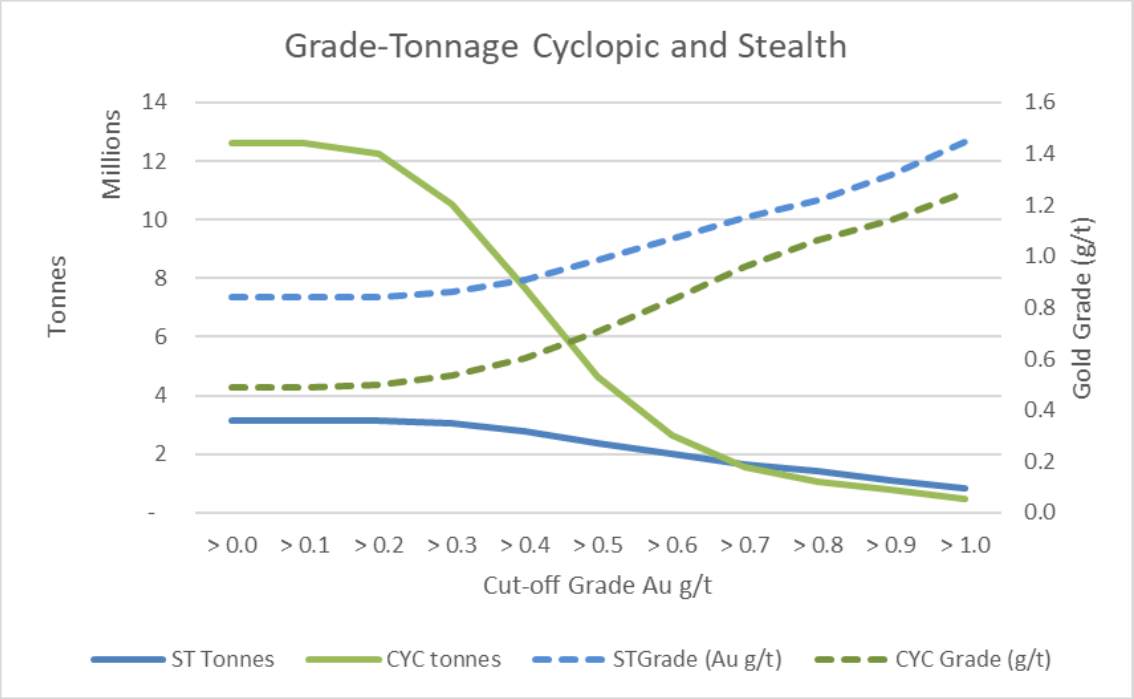

Figure 3. Classified Resource - Grade Tonnage Curves for Cyclopic (CYC) and Stealth (ST).

1.10 CRITERIA USED FOR CLASSIFICATION

Resource classification is based on data quality, drill density, number of informing samples, kriging efficiency, conditional bias slope, average distance to informing samples and confidence in the geological model. Nugget effects in variography in all domains was high (66% to 75% of the total sill) and variogram ranges were short, indicative of high variance at very short distances. Low confidence in the geological models, high variance in grades and the lack of density data all contribute to the Inferred classification.

A Mineral Resource is not an Ore Reserve and does not have demonstrated economic viability.

1.11 MINING AND METALLURGICAL METHODS AND PARAMETERS AND OTHER MATERIAL MODIFYING FACTORS CONSIDERED TO DATA

Helix foresees mining via open pit and heap leach recovery. MA notes that this is a reasonable assumption but should not be regarded as rigorous at this stage of the project. Metallurgical testwork has been completed on core and RC composite samples. Bottle roll and column leach testing results showed average gold recoveries of 72% in column leach tests at a range of grades from 0.38 g/t to 1 g/t.

1.12 COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS ESTIMATE

On 16 May 2025 Helix reported a Mineral Resource for the Cyclopic and Stealth deposits that was originally released in 2019 by previous project owners Greenvale Energy (ASX:GRV). At a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, total Inferred resources for the project were estimated at 8.35 Mt @ 1.12 g/t Au, comprising 6.56 Mt @ 1.12 g/t at Cyclopic and 1.79 Mt @ 1.12 g/t Au at Stealth.

Since the 2019 estimate a significant amount of drilling was undertaken on the project, which allowed a better understanding of extents and grades of mineralisation. The old interpretation of mineralised domains at Cyclopic consisted of several thin (3-5 m thick) subhorizontal stacked zones that were laterally very continuous, extending for over 1,800 m^3. The assumed continuity was not supported by drilling after 2019, which also highlighted some possible steeper controls within an overall gentle southeast dip. At Stealth the later drilling added significant volumes to mineralised zones compared to the old resource.

The 2019 resource assumed a global density of 2.6 t/m^3, which in the absence of measurements and given the oxidised nature of the mineralisation is considered by the CP to be too high.

1.13 COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by (Mr Ian Taylor), a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of JORC standards for resource estimation. Mr Taylor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr I.A Taylor

BSc Hons (Geology), G.Cert.(Geostats), FAusIMM (CP)

Brisbane, Australia

Date: 1st May, 2026

2 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

2.1 SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	**Historical drilling** • 35,157 RC drill samples: 1,010 samples representing a 3.05 m (10 feet) sample interval, and 34,147 samples representing a 1.52m (5 feet) sample interval. All analyses are by fire assay, 30g and 50g charges. Sub-sample techniques, measures, and QAQC unknown. • 1,774 diamond core samples: 1.52m (5 feet) sample intervals, sample technique and QAQC unknown. Gold analyses by fire assay, 30g charge. • No nugget effect seen in duplicate assay results. Of 2297 drill samples analysed in 1996 by American Assay Lab (FA60 fire assay procedure), 159 duplicate assays were run, of which 70 average in excess of 100ppb Au (range 100-6570ppb). In these 70 duplicates, the Mean Percent Difference (MPD) ranges from 0 to 25% and averages 9%. MPD for samples in the 1000-6570ppb range (24 total) averages 9%. **2019 to 2023 Drilling** • Drilling conducted from 2019 to 2023 was reverse circulation with samples collected very 1.524 m (5 feet). Samples were collected dry and split using a riffle splitter. The same sample collection and splitting techniques were used for each sample collected and supervised by a geologist. • Each split sample was placed into a separate sample bag with a unique sample number and the depth of each sample was recorded.
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).*	• Dominantly recorded as RC drilling for historical work, some HQ diamond core (6 holes at Cyclopic/Stealth) • 2019 to 2023 drilling dominantly used 5.5-inch diameter RC face sampling bit. • 2 HQ diameter diamond holes drilled at Stealth and 4 PQ diameter holes at Cyclopic (for metallurgical testwork)
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*	**Historical** • Recoveries unknown **2019-2023 drilling** • Samples were weighed periodically throughout the program. Total sample weights averaged around 45 kg per 1.524m interval – or about 95% recovery. No preferential loss was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	noted.
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.*	**Historical** • Of the 475 holes drilled within historical resource areas, paper logs for 440 holes (93%) were preserved. None of this logging information was transferred to the digital drill database received by MA. **2019 to 2023 drilling** • RC cuttings were logged on a per-sample basis on paper logs, noting rock type, colour, alteration, and any obvious structure or mineralisation. The logging was qualitative in nature, and representative samples of each 5-foot drill interval were preserved in chip trays for future reference. None of this logging information was transferred to the digital drill database received by MA.
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.*	**Historical** • Sample preparation techniques and QAQC measures unknown. **2019 to 2023 drilling** • All samples were collected dry and were split via a Gilson bar and Jones riffle splitters and placed in heavy cloth sample bags. Sample weights shipped for analysis ranged from 2.2 kg to 3.6 kg sample and were adequate for the very fine grained type of gold mineralisation being tested. • Field duplicates were inserted on a 1-in-30 sample basis. Analysis of data does not indicate any bias between samples and an overall mean percent difference of 8%. There is no relationship between grade and duplicate precision.
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,*	**Historical** • Assay labs used were reputable, and their analytical techniques were appropriate for the time. QAQC procedures are unknown • All analyses were by fire assay utilizing 30g and 50g charges

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and generally using an AA finish. Of the 18,880 RC drill sample analyses documented in preserved assay certificates, 16,825 are reported in ppb while 2,045 are reported in OPT (troy ounces per ton). • Detection limits for drill sample analyses range from 2 to 20ppb and 0.001 to 0.005opt. **2019 to 2023 drilling** • All samples were dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada for analysis by Fire Assay with AAS finish on a 30g pulverised charge. • Certified Reference Material pulps supplied by OREAS Pty Ltd were inserted into the sample batches at a rate of 1 in 30, with no accuracy issues identified • Coarse Blanks were also inserted at a 1 in 30 rate and results indicated no contamination.
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.*	**Historical** • Of the 475 drill holes associated with the historical resource areas, assay certificates (paper) exist for 438 of these holes. Centric Minerals Management Pty Ltd (Centric) visually compared the existing digital drill hole database in 2015-2016 produced by Nevada Pacific Mining Co in 1997 to these existing assay certificates and found only a few minor discrepancies, which were corrected. • The few twin holes drilled within resource zones are insufficient for a robust comparison. However, it was noted that grades in seven CYC series holes (drilled by Molycorp in 1989) showed a very poor match with surrounding holes, resulting in unrealistic interpretation of mineralised volumes. These holes were removed from the estimation process. **2019 to 2023 drilling** • All sampling was supervised by the geologist on site. • All data was collected on hard copy sheets recording pertinent information relating to sample depths, QA/QC (duplicates, standards and blanks inserted in sample runs). • Drill collar, survey and sampling data was uploaded to a propriety electronic database where it was merged with assay results when they were reported and QAQC checks were undertaken.
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*	**Historical** • All drill holes within the historical resource areas were originally located by a professional land surveyor utilizing a theodolite and local reference grid. Nevada Pacific Mining Co. later used another professional land surveyor to convert the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	original grid locations into UTM (NAD27). Centric has since converted all historical data (including hole collars) to UTM WGS84 in 2015 and 2016. • Spot checks by Centric with a Garmin hand-held GPS (3m accuracy) has confirmed the accuracy of historical drill collar locations. • The existing topographic map utilizes a 5-foot (1.52m) contour interval and is very accurate. This accuracy was confirmed by Centric using a hand-held GPS unit. **2019 to 2023 drilling** • Drill hole collars were located by GPS using a Garmin Etrex 20x handheld 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.*	• Cyclopic: sections of approximately 25m spacing in southeast and 50m spacing in northwest • Stealth: variable, averages around 25-35m drill spacing • Red Cloud: variable, 20-30m drill spacing
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.*	• The dominant structural control is horizontal to gently south-west dipping at Cyclopic, but there are recognised steeply northeast dipping secondary controls. Many holes are drilled vertical here, with some inclined towards the southwest targeted at northeast dipping structures. • Mineralisation at Stealth dips gently/moderately to the southwest at around 30°. Holes are generally oriented either vertically or inclined to the northeast.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historical** • Procedures not recorded. **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 company representatives every 3 or 4 days to a FEDEX shipping agent in Kingman Arizona, where the shipping bags were placed on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• In an Amended Technical Report on the Gold Basin Property (NI43- 101) prepared by J. Douglas Blanchflower for Pannonia Ventures in 2011, the author states, "No discrepancies were found during the data verification work..." and he goes on the conclude, "the historical exploration data provided by Aurumbank (successor to Nevada Pacific Mining Co.) is adequate for the purposes of this report." • No external audits have been undertaken on later drilling.

2.2 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 totalling 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *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.*	• Refer to drillhole tabulation in main report
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.*	• Individual drillhole intersections are not being reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• Individual drillhole intersections are not being reported in this announcement.
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 figures in body of report for representative 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.*	• Individual drillhole intersections are not being reported in this 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 was undertaken on 16 RC composite samples and 6 composite PQ diamond core samples: All preparation, assaying and metallurgical studies

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Results showed average gold recoveries of 72% in column leach tests.
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.*	• 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. • Future work includes better characterisation of structural controls on mineralisation to provide inputs to a more robust mineral resource estimate.

2.3 SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database provided by Helix Resources was checked for validation errors such as overlapping samples and downhole survey errors using Access queries and built-in validation within Leapfrog and Surpac software. • Some errors were noted in collar elevations, which were fixed by projecting positions vertically onto the digital terrain model.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No site visit has been undertaken by the resource estimation CP due to timeframes and some difficulties obtaining US visas.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• Mineralisation at the Gold Basin deposits is related to gently southwest dipping 'detachment faults' developed during mid- Tertiary aged extensional tectonics in the southwest US. • Mineralisation defines broadly subhorizontal to gently dipping zones parallel to these detachment surfaces, but it is recognised that some steeply dipping subordinate structures also play a role in focussing higher grades • The dominance of RC drilling, lack of digitised geology logs and paucity of mappable surface

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	features makes detailed interpretation of the steeply dipping zones challenging. • The model for Cyclopic is based on an implicitly modelled grade shell at a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off aligned with the dominant gently dipping structural trend, which provides a reasonable constraint for the estimation of bulk mineralisation grades but is not suitable for detailed planning purposes • Model for Stealth was based on broad, low-grade gold zones with a nominal 0.2 g/t Au cut-off that were used to define explicitly selected mineralised zones. • The uncertainty in geological interpretation is reflected in the low level of confidence assigned to the reported mineral resources.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation is contained within two deposits: Cyclopic and Stealth. Dimensions are as follows: Cyclopic – 1500m strike, 205m downdip, Stealth – 430m strike, 160m downdip, variable thickness
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the*	• Estimation was undertaken in Surpac, • Kriging of 20m x 10m x 10m blocks (XYZ rotated grid) with sub-blocking of 10m x 2.5m x 5m • Experimental Variograms were generated in Surpac. • High grade outliers within the 1.52 metre composite data were capped. • Global mean grades for estimated blocks and drillhole samples compared well. • Ordinary krige estimates were compared to nearest neighbour and inverse distance estimates, to assess the impact of data clustering and semivariograms. • Swath plots along strike were constructed and showed a good correlation between sample data and estimated block grades, especially in well informed areas. • No reconciliation data is available for the project as only historic production has taken place.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	resource estimates. • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are based on dry tonnes. • No density measurements are available.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The mineral resource is reported above 0.2g/t Au. The resource comprises only inferred material. Open pit mining and heap leach processing are assumed in determining reasonable prospects for economic extraction at a 0.20 g/t Au cut off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mineralisation is enriched close to surface. Helix foresees mining via open pit and heap leach recovery. MA notes that this is a reasonable assumption but should not be regarded as rigorous at this stage of the project. • The current mineral resource does not include any dilution or ore loss associated with practical mining constraints.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testwork has been completed on core and RC composite samples. Bottle roll and column leach testing results showed average gold recoveries of 72% in column leach tests.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to*	• No environmental studies have been undertaken on the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• No density measurements have been undertaken for the project. A dry bulk density for oxide mineralisation of 2.4 t/m^3 was assigned based on an assessment of other oxide mining operations in the southwest USA.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Resource classification is based data quality, drill density, number of informing samples, kriging efficiency, conditional bias slope, average distance to informing samples and vein consistency (geological continuity). • Low confidence in the quality of the data and the geological interpretations justified the classification of inferred resources
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audits or reviews of the resource estimate have been carried out to date.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify*	• The ordinary kriging result, due to the high level of smoothing, should only be regarded as a global estimate, and is suitable as a life of mine planning tool. Should local estimates be required for detailed mine scheduling techniques such as Uniform conditioning or conditional simulation would be required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	