## ASX Announcement
## 24 July 2025

# White Hills Project in Arizona Shows Strong Porphyry Copper-Gold Potential

- **Potential for large scale copper-gold mineralisation, potentially of porphyry style, is inferred from integration of geophysical, geological and geochemical results at Helix's White Hills Copper-Gold project.**
- **At White Hills there are elements that indicate potential for two different generations of gold +/- copper mineralisation:**
  - **Evidence of copper anomalism and Cretaceous intrusions at the Northern end of the Arizona Arc, a belt prospective for copper porphyry deposits.**
  - **Evidence of Tertiary-aged detachment fault-style gold mineralisation at the southern end of the Walker Lane gold trend, host to several Miocene-aged multi-million-ounce gold deposits of epithermal affinity.**
- **Historical exploration data includes airborne geophysics and 10 drillholes targeted at gold mineralisation. Drillholes were never analysed for copper despite widespread copper present in surface rockchip samples.[1]**
- **Copper grades of up to 5.7% in historic rock chip samples occur coincident with a +1 km zone of gold anomalism in rock chips and soils, radiometric potassium anomalies, and intrusions interpreted from airborne magnetics.**
- **The White Hills Copper-Gold Project comprises a total of 7 tenements over 23 km² and lies adjacent to Helix's Gold Basin JV Project.**
- **The project is easily accessible year-round with a 1.5 hour road journey from Las Vegas and has excellent infrastructure, being ~50 km from the revitalised Mineral Park copper porphyry mining operation.**
- **Helix plans to implement exploration programs to determine the scale of copper-gold mineralisation at White Hills, including extending activities onto the broader, consolidated Gold Basin Joint Venture project area. Forward work programs include drill programs to test key coincident geophysical and geochemical targets and expanded soil sampling.**

**Helix's Executive Chairman, Mike Povey commented:**

*"The White Hills Copper-Gold Project in northern Arizona offers Helix a strategic opportunity in a region renowned for world-class copper and gold deposits. With growing interest and policy support for domestic copper production in the U.S., the project is ideally positioned to benefit from this momentum.*

*Integration of exploration results has revealed strong indications of a large-scale copper-gold system adjacent to the Gold Basin gold project, significantly enhancing the project's overall potential.*

*Our board and management remain deeply committed to delivering long-term value for shareholders. We believe the consolidation of White Hills and Gold Basin represents a transformative step forward for Helix, and we are excited to advance this outstanding growth opportunity."*

[1] Refer to ASX report dated 28 March 2025

## SUMMARY

Helix Resources Limited (ASX: HLX) (Helix or the Company) is reporting results of its historical data review on the White Hills Project, a strategic portfolio of copper-gold tenements in Arizona, USA (Figure 1), which was acquired on 28th March 2025 (the Project)[2]. The region hosts world class porphyry copper deposits[3] (within the Arizona Arc) and also covers the southernmost extent of the Walker Lane gold trend, host to several multi-million-ounce gold deposits[4] in Nevada (Figure 1).

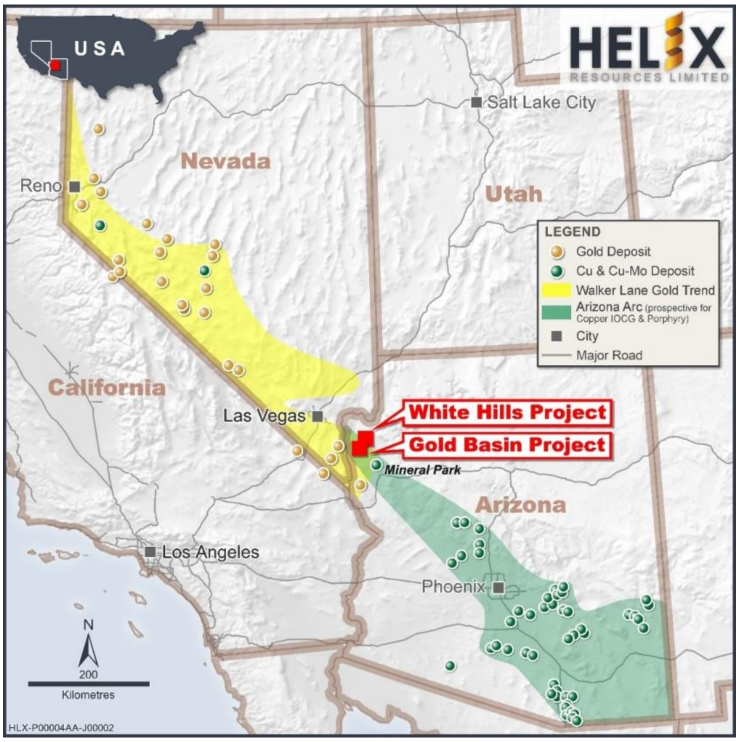


Figure 1: White Hills copper-gold project location in Arizona.

## KEY RESULTS FROM INTEGRATION OF GEOPHYSICS AND GEOCHEMISTRY

White Hills is uniquely located in two renowned gold +/- copper mineral belts (Figure 1) and despite being originally explored for gold, historical exploration samples also indicate the project has potential for copper[5].

Integration of surface geological and geochemical features with inverted airborne magnetics supports the interpretation that extensive units of important Cretaceous age granites could underlie the White Hills area. Intrusions of this age are associated with porphyry copper-gold deposits within the Arizona Arc trend and their presence in the White Hills project area indicates the potential for similar deposits to be present. A schematic synthesis of the inverted airborne magnetics with known geological features (Figure 2) shows:

- Areas of modelled low magnetic response correlate with mapped Cretaceous-aged granites (Kg) and appear to be more extensive in their distribution at depth than surficial mapping indicates.
- Location of regionally important detachment faults are potentially identifiable although further geophysical targeting is recommended.

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[2] Refer to ASX report dated 28 March 2025
[3] Refer to ASX report dated 28 March 2025
[4] Barnett, C and Williams P. 2006. Mineral Exploration using modern data mining techniques. 2006 Society of Economic Geologists Special Publication 12, Chapter 15 pp 295;-310. Refer to Table 1: Deposits Exceeding 1 Moz of Gold in the Walker Lane.
[5] Refer to ASX report dated 28 March 2025

- Distinctive, disrupted magnetic responses correlate with the location of known copper-gold prospects:
    - Section 2. Characterised by anomalous gold in rocks, soils and historical drilling (10 holes only analysed for gold) and copper in soils and rocks.[6] Weakly anomalous molybdenum and lead in soils and a coincident radiometric potassium anomaly.
    - Owen Histroical Copper Mine.

At White Hills there are elements that indicate potential for two different generations of gold+/ copper mineralisation:

1. Evidence of copper anomalism and Cretaceous intrusions at the northern end of the Arizona Arc, a belt prospective for copper porphyry deposits.
2. Evidence of Tertiary aged detachment fault-style gold mineralisation at the southern end of the Walker Lane gold trend, host to several Miocene aged multi-million-ounce gold deposits of epithermal gold affinity.

Further work will be undertaken to integrate the historical results with the developing geological models for both styles of mineralisation: porphyry copper and detachment fault gold.

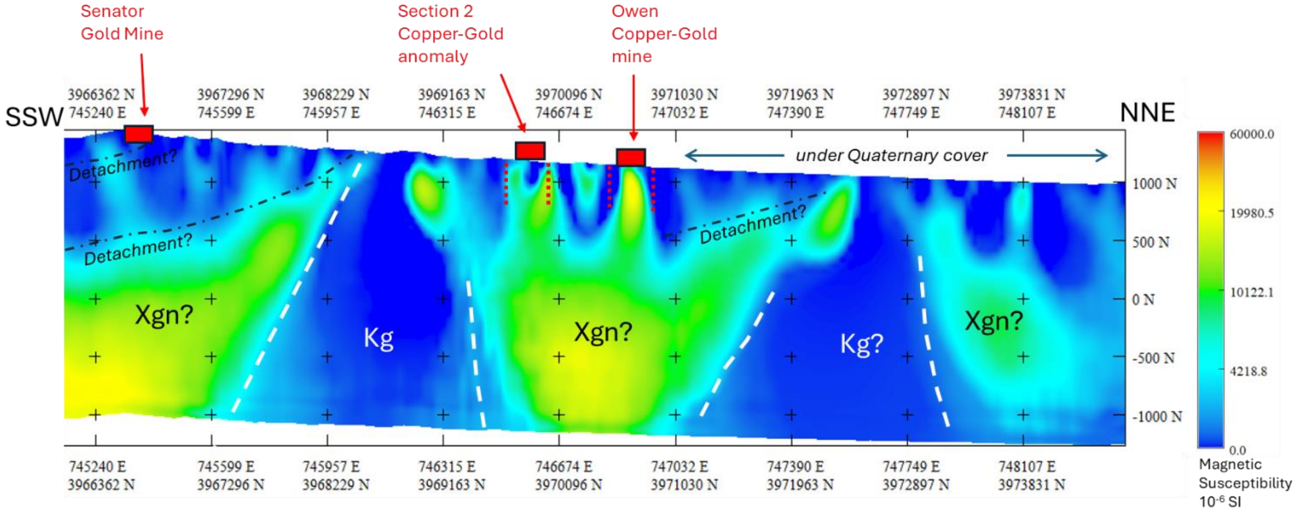



Figure 2: Conceptual geological interpretation of SSW-NNE section through modelled inverted airborne magnetics. Cross section location shown in Figure 4.

## Forward Work Programs

Helix plans to implement exploration programs to determine the scale of copper-gold mineralisation at White Hills, including extending activities onto the broader, consolidated Gold Basin Joint Venture project area (Figure 3).

- Initial drill program to test the area of previous drilling, which will include more comprehensive geochemical analyses (including copper) and a review of the controls on any mineralisation encountered. It is anticipated that up to 2,000 m of diamond core will be drilled to confirm previously identified gold mineralisation at Section 2 and to test for coincident copper mineralisation.
- Depending on the outcomes it is likely surface geophysical programs will be undertaken over the Section 2 anomaly which may include IP and/or passive seismic.

[6] Refer to ASX report dated 28 March 2025

- Further soil sampling is also proposed to test the area highlighted by the potassic radiometric anomaly (which extends west onto the Gold Basin JV licence) and over the inferred detachment structure northwest along strike from the Senator Mine.

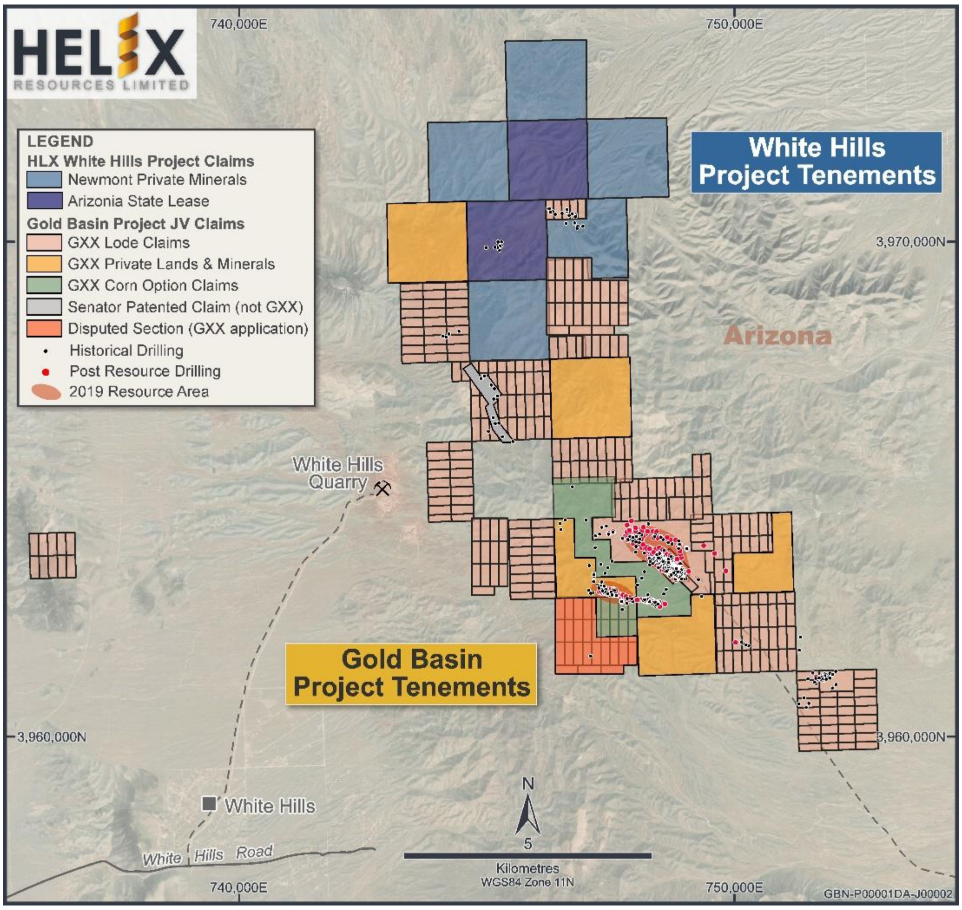



Figure 3: Tenement Map of White Hills copper-gold project and Gold Basin JV project.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

### *Geology and Mineralisation*

The White Hills project comprises Precambrian aged gneiss and granites (Xgn) with sparsely mapped occurrences of younger Cretaceous-aged intrusions (Km / Kg) in the White Hills area. Tertiary age conglomerate (Tmf) is mapped in the western part of the tenement. Extensive alluvium (Qs) is also present.

The key stratigraphic units and metallogenic events are summarised in Figure 4 and Figure 5. Two potential metallogenic events are inferred to be present in the White Hills area:

1. Gold +/- Copper mineralisation related to Cretaceous aged intrusions.
2. Gold mineralisation is associated with the Tertiary detachment fault zone (present to the south at the Gold Basin Project).

Gold mineralisation at the Cyclopic Deposit, 10 km to the south, is hosted in the Cyclopic detachment fault—a thick, low-angle normal fault zone that strikes northwest and dips less than 20° southwest. Although challenging to trace in areas under cover due to its shallow dip, the detachment fault zone (which comprises multiple sub-horizontal faults) is considered present in the Senator area and continues into the White Hills Project (Figure 4).

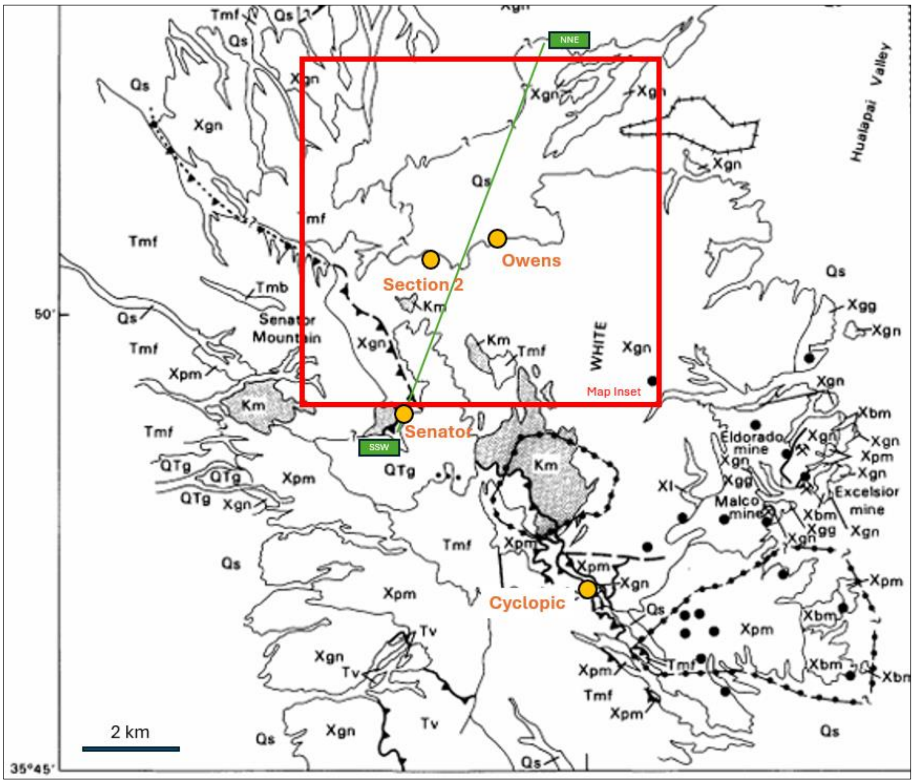



Figure 4: Historical geology map of the White Hills tenement[7]. Location of cross section in Figure 2 shown. Inset map location area shown in Figure 6. Note sparse occurrences of Km (Cretaceous Two Mica Monzanite) in inset map area.

***Copper-Gold Prospects and Mines***

White Hills prospects and historical mines include:

- **Section 2** prospect (Figure 1 and Figure 2) is located on the White Hills project tenements. Gold mineralisation is hosted in Proterozoic gneiss and intrusive rocks and was tested by surface rockchip and soil geochemistry with 10 historical drillholes[8].
- **Owen Copper Mine**[9] is located on the Helix-Gold Basin JV tenements. Workings include surface and underground openings totalling approximately 100 meters. Mineralization is hosted in a narrow fault zone in Proterozoic gneiss that parallels the gneissic layering in its hanging wall. There is a slight discordance of the fault plane with the attitude of the layering in the footwall gneiss. Minerals include fine-grained, granular quartz, iron carbonate, specularite, pyrite, and secondary copper minerals. Sericitization is intense and widespread.
- The **Gold Basin gold deposits** (Cyclopic, Stealth, Gap) are located directly to the south and are considered Tertiary-aged detachment fault gold deposits, although there is also evidence that a Cretaceous-aged gold event is present (Figure 5). The gently dipping Cyclopic detachment fault zone represents a series of stacked structures combined with several steeply dipping faults. Gold occurs primarily in brecciated, gouged, and shattered zones along fault planes within Precambrian gneissic basement rocks. The mineralisation style is described as low sulfidation, shallow epithermal, with alteration consisting mainly

[7] Arizona White Hills Geological maps in particular Theodore, T.G., Blair, W.N., & Nash, J.T. (1987). Geology and gold mineralization of the Gold Basin-Lost Basin mining districts, Mohave County, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1361, 167 p.

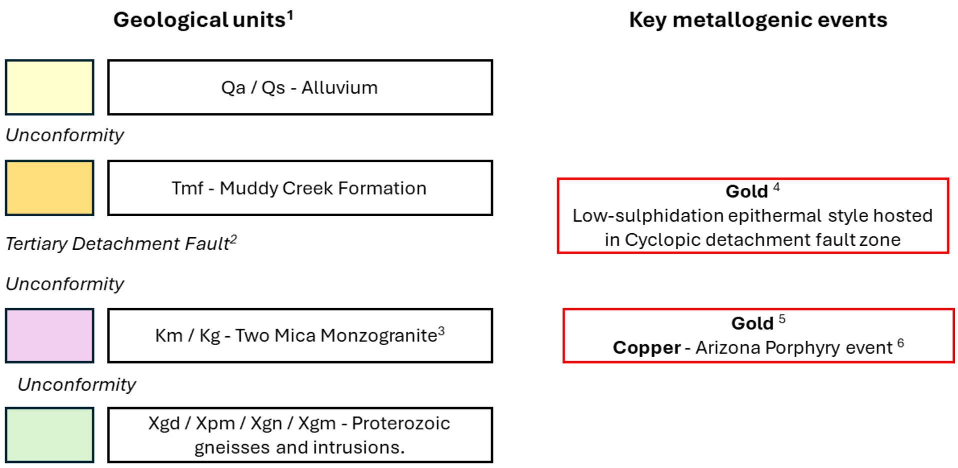
[8] Refer to ASX report dated 28 March 2025

[9] https://www.mindat.org/loc-39670.html

of hematitic clay and silica. Sulphides are present but typically limited to depths below 100 to 200 metres.[10]

Not on Helix Tenements but relevant to the Copper-Gold potential at White Hills:

- The **Senator (Mountain) Gold Mine** is described as a former surface and underground gold vein mine [11] and is located just south of the White Hills tenements.
- The **Mineral Park** porphyry copper-molybdenum-silver mine, operated by Waterton Copper, is located ~50 km southwest of the White Hills Project (Figure 1). Waterton Copper is investing approximately US$600 million to execute Phase 2 of its operating plan, which will increase production to over one hundred million pounds of copper equivalent annually[12].




**References:**

1. Arizona White Hills Geological maps in particular Theodore, T.G., Blair, W.N., & Nash, J.T. (1987). Geology and gold mineralization of the Gold Basin-Lost Basin mining districts, Mohave County, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1361, 167 p.
2. The Cyclopic detachment fault is the southern segment of a 55km long detachment fault. Most movement is considered to have occurred at 20-13 Ma and is described by Umhoefer, P.J., Duebendorfer, E.M., & Beard, L.S. (2010). New core complex model for the South Virgin–White Hills detachment and extension in the eastern Lake Mead area, southern Nevada and northwestern Arizona. In Umhoefer, P.J., Beard, L.S., & Lamb, M.A. (Eds.), Miocene Tectonics of the Lake Mead Region, Central Basin and Range (Geological Society of America Special Paper 463, pp. 353–372).
3. Primary white mica from the two-mica monzogranite at Gold Basin gives a Cretaceous K-Ar age of 72 Ma. (Theodore, T.G., Blair, W.N., & Nash, J.T. (1987). Geology and gold mineralization of the Gold Basin-Lost Basin mining districts, Mohave County, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1361, 167 p.). This age substantiates the thesis that Cretaceous (Laramide) igneous activity occurred in the Gold Basin area, approximately at the same time as the widespread Laramide porphyry copper deposits formed elsewhere in Southwest Arizona.
4. Gold mineralisation is hosted in the low angle Cyclopic detachment fault zone considered to be of Tertiary age, described by "Myers, I.A., and Smith, E.I., 1986, Control of gold mineralization at the Cyclopic mine, Gold Basin district, Mohave county, Arizona: Economic Geology, v. 81, p. 1553-1557". In the Walker Lane Gold Belt, gold deposits are considered to be of Tertiary age "Putnam, B., Riedell, K.B., Taylor, R., Lipske, J. and Lipson, R. eds., 2023. Tertiary-Age Epithermal Precious Metal Deposits of the Walker Lane, SW Nevada. In Tertiary-Age Epithermal Precious Metal Deposits of the Walker Lane, SW Nevada (pp. A-170). Society of Economic Geologists."
5. Gold-quartz-mica veins (Cyclopic) gives Cretaceous ages of 69, 68, and 65 million years from K-Ar dating of hydrothermal micas from quartz veins in the district (Source: "Theodore, T.G., Blair, W.N., & Nash, J.T. (1987). Geology and gold mineralization of the Gold Basin-Lost Basin mining districts, Mohave County, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1361, 167 p."). This age substantiates the thesis that Laramide igneous activity was associated with significant gold mineralization throughout the Gold Basin area, approximately at the same time as the widespread Laramide porphyry copper deposits formed elsewhere in Southwest Arizona.
6. The closest known porphyry copper deposit in Arizona is the Mineral Park porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit which is Late Cretaceous in age, specifically Laramide (71.5 to 73.3 million years ago; "Lang, J.R., & Eastoe, C.J. (1988). Relationships between a porphyry Cu-Mo deposit, base and precious metal veins, and Laramide intrusions, Mineral Park, Arizona. Economic Geology, 83(3), 551–567."). This timing is consistent with the broader Laramide magmatic and mineralization events (about 80–50 Ma) that produced many porphyry copper systems in the southwestern United States "Spencer, Jon E. (2024). Cenozoic Tectonic Reconstruction and the Initial Distribution of Porphyry Copper Deposits in the Sonoran Desert Region of Southwestern North America: Implications for Metallogenesis. Economic Geology, 119(8), 1889–1916"

Figure 5: Simplified stratigraphy and copper-gold metallogenic events present in the White Hills – Gold Basin area. Historical Geology Map of the White Hills tenement shown in Figure 4.

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[10] Refer Gold Basin NI43-101 report dated 25 February 2021. https://goldbasincorp.com/site/assets/files/5525/gxx-technical-report-on-the-gold-basin-property-25fe.pdf

[11] https://www.mindat.org/loc-63257.html

[12] https://www.wheatonpm.com/portfolio/development-projects/mineral-park/default.aspx

***Geochemistry and Deposit Types***

Geochemical analysis can offer detailed insights into the nature of mineralisation at the White Hills prospects. However, since surficial rocks and soils in most areas are deeply weathered, geochemical anomalies for mobile elements are expected to be widely dispersed and of low intensity.

From of a total of 633 samples in the historical database, 348 contain >0.1 g/t gold , with 115 rock samples containing >0.1% copper [13]. Two historic rock chip samples from the Section 2 prospect returned the highest gold and copper assays: 23 g/t gold plus 0.8% copper, and 5.7 % copper and 6.1 g/t gold. Helix considers these results as compelling evidence that a copper and gold system is present at White Hills.

A review of the existing soil sample geochemistry has been undertaken and the following anomalies are present (Figure 6):

- A 1.2 km long by 500 m wide zone of anomalous (>20 ppb) **gold** at Section 2.
- A patchy 1 km long zone of >100 ppm **copper** occurs coincident with the Section 2 gold anomaly.
- Weak lead and molybdenum anomalies in the soil geochemistry are offset to the southeast of the main Section 2 copper-gold anomaly.

While it is possible the subtle copper and molybdenum soil anomalies could be due to underlying lithology (i.e., granite), it is more likely they are related to mineralisation. This is supported by the presence of anomalous gold and copper in overlying rock samples[14]. Further work will be undertaken to integrate the historical results with geochemical models for porphyry copper as developed by Halley et al. (2015) and shown in Figure 7. The potential for Tertiary-aged detachment fault-related gold mineralisation will also be evaluated.

[13] Refer to ASX report dated 28 March 2025
[14] Refer to ASX report dated 28 March 2025

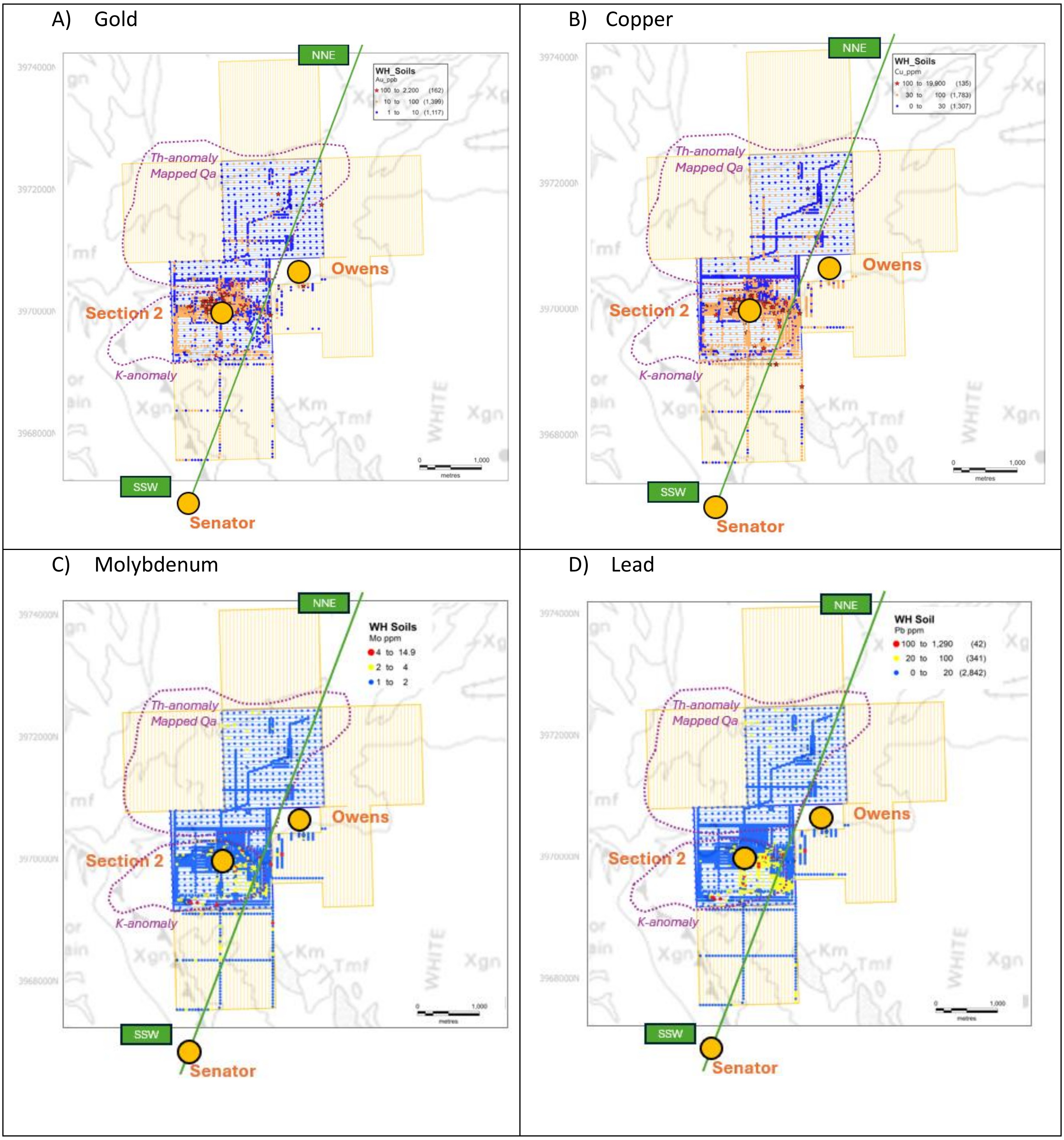


Figure 6: White Hills Tenement with schematics showing relative distribution of soil anomalies for A) gold; B) copper, C) molybdenum and D) lead. Location of cross section (Figure 2) and areas of Th and K anomalies (Figure 8) shown.

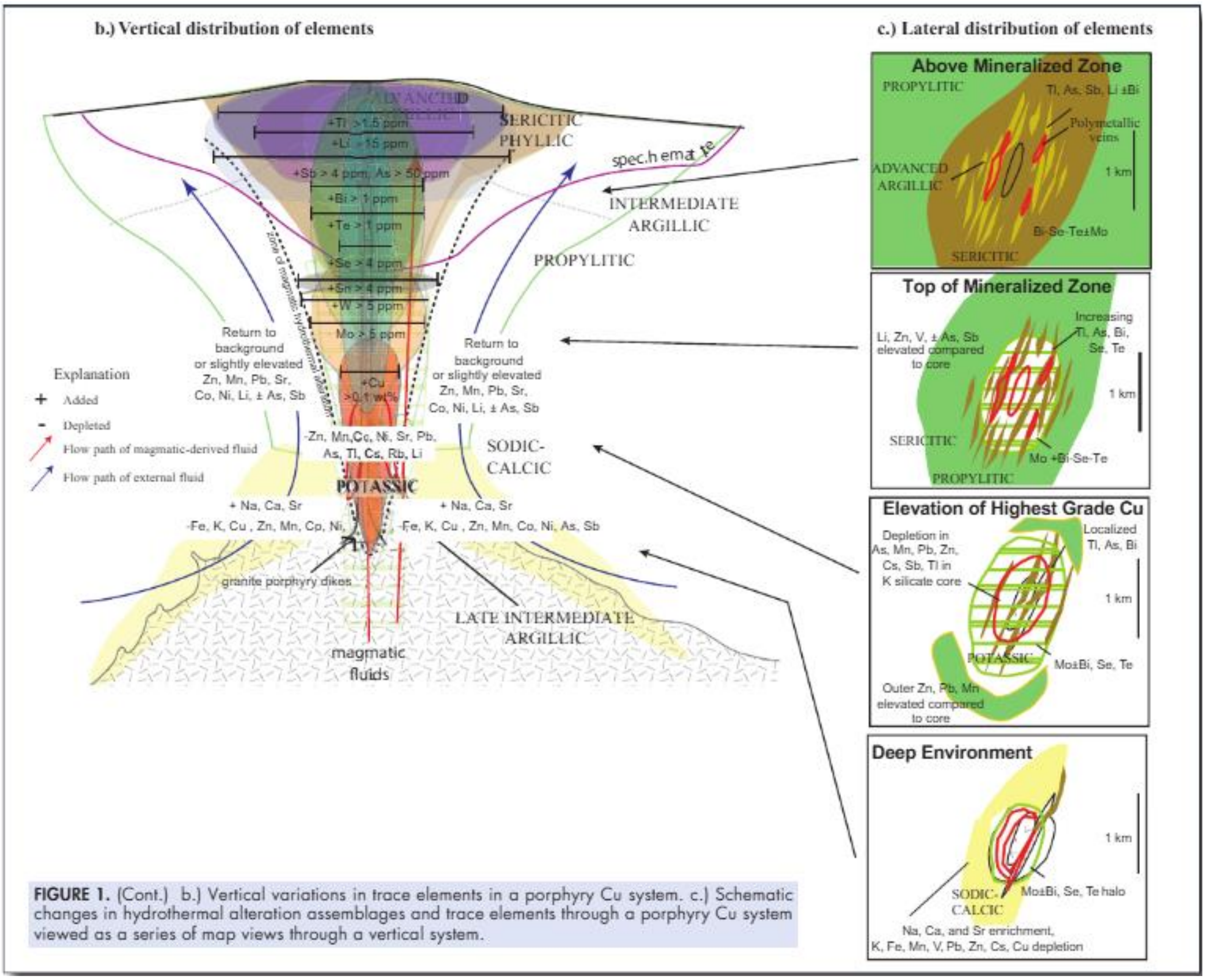


Figure 7: Schematic multielement geochemical zonation of a porphyry Cu system [15].

### *Geophysics Modelling and Interpretation*

Newmont flew a helicopter-borne radiometric and magnetic survey and undertook a ground gravity survey in 2016. These data files have been provided to an independent geophysicist for processing which included:

- Standard image transformed in 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Inversion (MSI) modelling.
- An interpretation in 2D and 3D of the combined airborne geophysical data with available geological data and geochemistry.

### *Radiometrics*

Results from review of the airborne radiometric survey and comparison with geological maps (Figure 8) shows the following features:

[15] Halley, Scott & Dilles, J. & Tosdal, Richard. (2015). "Footprints: The Hydrothermal Alteration and Geochemical Dispersion Around Porphyry Copper Deposits, SEG News Letter, no. 100.

- A Potassium-rich radiometric response over the Section 2 area. This may represent a response from the underlying geology and indicate that the Cretaceous intrusions (e.g. monzogranite - Kg) may be more extensive than originally mapped (Figure 4) or it could be related to potassic alteration.
- A large thorium response is present directly north of Section 2 and the Owens gold mine and correlates with a large area of mapped transported Quaternary cover (Figure 4: Qa). Helix considers that surface geochemistry (e.g., soil sampling) may not be an effective exploration tool in these areas.

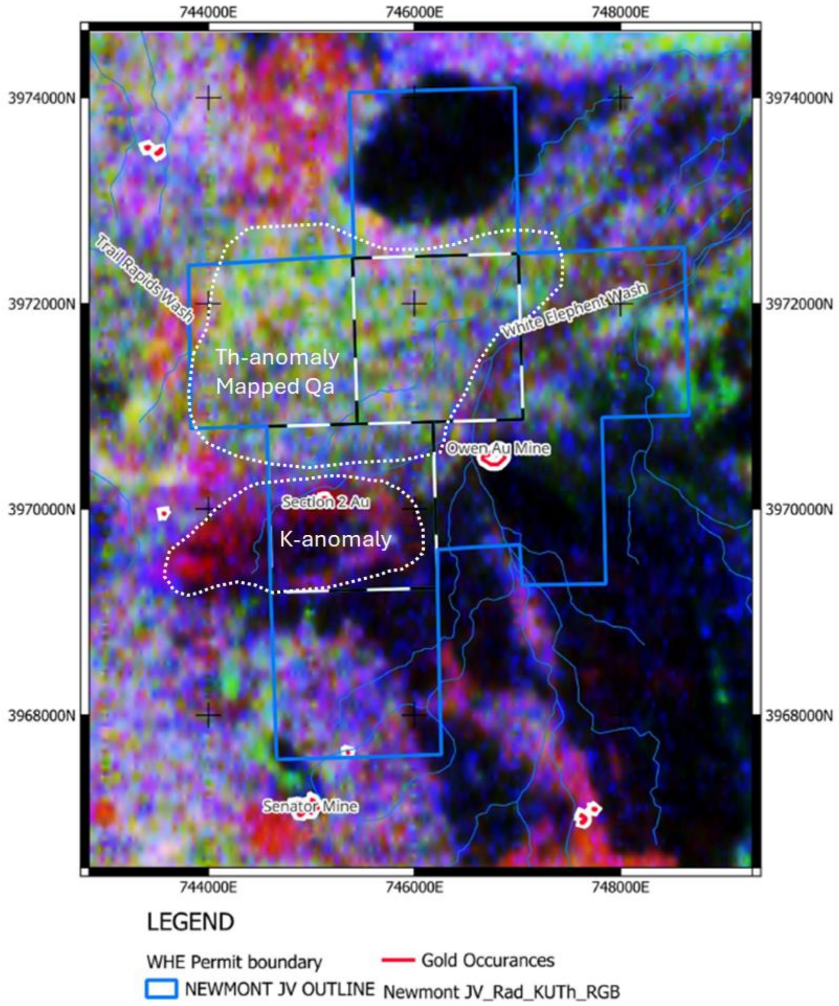


Figure 8: White Hills Newmont JV airborne radiometrics K (red), Th (green), U (blue) and gold prospects. Location of K and Th anomalies.

**COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT**

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and geological data for the White Hills project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Kylie Prendergast who is an employee and shareholder of the Company. Dr Prendergast is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Prendergast 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". Dr Prendergast 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.

## 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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Kylie Prendergast – Non-executive Director
Kevin Lynn – Non-executive Director

**Company Secretary**
Ben Donovan

**Investor Contact:**
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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 holds 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 51% 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:**

- Helix is the operator of the Helix-Legacy earn-in which is located 10 km west of the Cobar township. The area, which hosts several operating gold, copper and base metal mines, is prospective for Cobar-style copper-gold base metal deposits.
- 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.

## ATTACHMENT 1: JORC Code Table 1

White Hills Project - Geophysics

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • Helix has not undertaken any sampling.<br>• Results of work undertaken by previous explorers (ASX report dated 28 March 2025) includes:<br><br>2022 Soil Samples<br>• 462 soil samples undertaken on a 100 m grid spacing.<br>• Sampling protocols: The top few centimetres of organic and soil/sand/lag material were discarded, and a small pit was dug using a shovel to 15cm to 20cm deep. The remaining material was sampled into numbered plastic bags. Samples were sieved to -2mm. No information was provided in the unpublished sub-contractor reports regarding sample weights.<br>• QAQC procedures:<br><br>2004 Soil Samples<br>• 3225 soil samples undertaken on various grid spacings.<br>• No information is available on sample and QAQC procedures,<br><br>Rock Samples:<br>• 633 rock samples<br>• No information is available on sample and QAQC procedures,<br>• Individual samples are likely selective. Some samples were collected from trenches but it has not been confirmed if sampling was selective or from continuous channels.<br><br>Drilling<br>• No information is available on sample and QAQC procedures |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).* | • Helix has not undertaken any drilling.<br>• 10 diamond drillholes have been drilled (ASX report dated 28 March 2025). |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | • Helix has not undertaken any drilling.<br>• Details of historical drill core recovery are not available.<br>• Historical Sample bias is not known. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Helix has not undertaken any drilling.<br>• Geological logs are available for the entirety of the drillholes. Due to the absence of sample QAQC these drillholes would not be utilised in resource estimation.<br>• No core photography is available |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Helix has not undertaken any drilling.<br>• Details of historical drill core sampling technique are not available.<br>• QAQC procedures are not known for historical 2004 soils, rocks or drill sampling programs.<br>• QAQC comprising duplicates, blanks was undertaken for the 2022 Centric program and included 1 in 50 frequency.<br>• Drill sample intervals are known however representivity is not known. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • Helix has not undertaken any drilling.<br>• Details of historical drill core sampling technique are not available.<br>• QAQC procedures are not known.<br><br>2022 Soil Samples<br>• Analytical Laboratory and elements:<br>• ALS Chemex Laboratory in Reno. The laboratory techniques were partial extraction as per below:<br>• Aqua regia digest for Au and multielements with an ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish for a 50 element suite.<br>• Quality control samples, including blanks, duplicates and standards are not available.<br><br>2004 Soil Samples<br>• American Assay Laboratories (AAL) was used for sample analysis:<br>• The laboratory techniques were partial extraction as per below:<br>• Aqua regia digest for Au and multi elements with an ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish for a multi element suite.<br>Quality control samples, including blanks, duplicates and standards are not<br>Quality control samples, including blanks, duplicates and standards are not available. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rock Samples:<br>• American Assay Laboratories (AAL):<br>• The laboratory techniques were partial extraction as per below:<br>• Acid digest for Au and multielements with an ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish for a multi element suite.<br>• Quality control samples, including blanks, duplicates and standards are not available.<br><br>Drilling<br>• Analytical Laboratory and elements:<br>• ALS Chemex Laboratory in Reno. The laboratory techniques were partial extraction as per below:<br>• Fire Assay with 30g charge.<br>• Quality control samples, including blanks, duplicates and standards are not available. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • This is an early stage exploration project.<br>• Assay data were not adjusted.<br>• Geochemical mapping is based on raw assay data<br>• Significant intersections reported in this announcement are based on historical data.<br>• Helix has not undertaken verification (by resampling) as drill core is not available.<br>• No information is available of documentation process.<br>• No adjustments have been made to the assay date. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • No Mineral Resource estimation is being undertaken. Due to the absence of QAQC information for the historical drill samples they are not suitable for resource estimation.<br>• Unable to confirm locations of historical soil and rock chip samples<br>• Several trenches are locatable in the field and trench rock chips are reportedly (according to former owner) align with these. Helix has not verified this.<br>• Grid system inWGA84, Zone 11N UTM.<br>• Topographic control is by existing topographic maps. The project area is flat lying with topographic control for the 2022 soil program provided by the GPS and government topographic maps at 1:100,000 scale. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Helix has not undertaken any drilling or sampling.<br>• The following data spacings are present in historical data:<br>- Rock chip samples are selective sampling (no specific spacing)<br>- 2004 Soil sampling was undertaken on a variety of grids that range from (~20m)<br>- 2022 Centric soil sampling was undertaken on a 100m grid<br>- Drilling was scout drilling (no specific data spacing).<br>• No Mineral Resources are being reported so no sample compositing has been applied. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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 lithological and structural trends in the area sampled vary, with a broad regional NW/SE trend.<br>• Drilling was conducted -60 degrees to 310 degree or on several different orientations. The drill holes may not be exactly perpendicular to the interpreted FLEM plate model and interpreted surface geochemical results as a guide<br>• True widths are not known. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Not known for all historical sampling.<br>• 2022 Centric Soil sampling on 100m grid |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Not known |

**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.*<br>• *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.* | • Refer to tables in ASX report dated 28 March 2025 which summarise the tenements.<br>• All tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments to operating in this area. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • All tenements have been the subject of previous exploration by numerous companies, notably Newmont and Centric.<br>• Previous exploration data has been compiled and reviewed and is summarised in this announcement.<br>• Detailed assessment of previous exploration data is ongoing.<br>• the Exploration Results (soils, rocks and drill) are considered reliable for a number of reasons:<br>- All samples were analysed at an accredited Laboratories<br>- Sampling, QAQC and analytical protocols are described in JORC Table 1 and ASX report dated 28 March 2025<br>- The 2022 soil sampling program undertaken by Centric effectively validated the presence of copper and gold in the earlier 2004 soil program.<br>- Gold is present in all sample mediums (rock chips, soil and drilling). Copper is present in rock chips and soil. Drill samples were not analysed for copper |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The tenements are prospective for detachment fault related gold, Porphyry and potentially IOCG copper gold deposits. |
| ***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:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* | • No new drilling in this report.<br>• Details of previous drilling were reported in ASX report dated 28 March 2025 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • No cutting of high grades has been employed<br>• Cut off grades applied to the data reported are appropriate for exploration and include:<br>• Soil: >20 ppb Au; Copper: >100ppm; Molybdenum: >2ppm Lead: >20ppm. Which were selected based on the coherent anomalies in the data and are deemed suitable for the soils in this region. Further work needs to be undertaken to establish the geological significance of the defined anomalies<br>• Rock: 0.1 g/t Au<br>• Drilling 0.1 g/t Au<br>• Aggregate lengths in drillhole reporting -5 foot samples were collected and converted into meters. Typical example of intercepts and gold grade in drilling is shown in Cross Section provided in report. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • No new drilling in this report<br>• Historical Drilling is considered early-stage scout drilling.<br>• The geometry of the mineralisation relative to the drill hole is unknown at this stage. |
| ***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.* | • Plan view of historical drillhole locations has been included in this report.<br>• A cross section of historical hole DDH006 is included in the report |
| ***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* | • The reporting is balanced, and all material information has been disclosed.<br>• Representative reporting of high and low grades has been |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *Exploration Results.* | undertaken with all data shown on soil diagrams.<br>• Modelling of historical geophysical has been undertaken and is reported in this report |
| ***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 report is of a general nature and no new exploration results are being reported.<br>• Relevant geological, and historical geochemical data have been included in the Figures and tables in this report to provide context.<br>• Ground gravity and airborne hyperspectral data is available and will be evaluated in context of historical data review.<br><br>Airborne Radiometrics and Magnetics Survey (2016) are reported.<br>• The airborne magnetic and radiometric data was supplied by Newmont in 2023 to their White Hills JV partner.<br>• The survey date is 2016. There was no information on who was the contractor or whether it was done inhouse.<br>• The airborne survey was flown with EW flight lines, 100m apart at a nominal height of 60m. NS Tie lines at 1000m apart. Diurnally corrected and tie line levelled data. Both total field magnetics and TC, K, U, and Th radiometrics were collected.<br>• The survey took 34.6 flight hours from Reeder and includes mobilization and demobilization back to Twin Falls.<br>• Survey was about 2000 line kilometers when the tie lines are counted.<br>• Data was received by Helix Consultant (Logantek) as grid files and processed to RTP, derivatives, total gradient then 3D Magnetic Susceptibility model using Dr John Paine's MGINV3D software.<br>• Interpretations were undertaken using available surface geology and historical papers and reports. |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Further work will include drill testing historical drilling, additional soil sampling and potentially new geophysics surveys once historical mineralisation is confirmed.<br>• Diagrams show location of gold mineralisation identified to date. Further evaluation will be undertaken to identify areas of possible extensions. |