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**SPECTACULAR RESULTS FROM YIDBY GOLD PROJECT (WA)****HIGHLIGHTS**

- Up to 56m wide zones of gold mineralisation within massive quartz veining
- Outstanding results received from the first 8 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes
- Assays show high-grade zones within shallow broad mineralised intercepts including:

YBRC007	56m @	1.97 g/t Au from	44m
	<i>including</i>	12m @	7.73 g/t Au from 68m
	<i>including</i>	4m @	14.47 g/t Au from 76m

YBRC008	40m @	3.01 g/t Au from	24m
	<i>including</i>	4m @	26.57 g/t Au from 52m

YBRC006	36m @	1.51 g/t Au From	32m
	<i>including</i>	5m @	5.86 g/t Au From 55m

YBRC005	17m @	1.74 g/t Au From	51m
	<i>including</i>	4m @	5.13 g/t Au From 57m

- Mineralisation correlates strongly with the massive quartz-carbonate veining
- Mineralised felsic porphyry intrusions also related to mineralisation at Surefire's nearby Cashen's Find and Delaney Well Prospects
- Results from the remaining 12 drill holes expected in the coming weeks

Surefire Resources NL (ASX: SRN, "the Company" or "SRN") is pleased to announce significant, high-grade intersections from drilling at the Yidby Road Prospect on its Yidby Gold Project, located 320km northeast of Perth in the mid-west region of Western Australia (Figure 5 Location Plan). The maiden RC drilling program included twenty drill holes for a total of 1,687m and targeted Yidby Road, Cashen's Find, and Delaney Well Prospect areas.

Each of Surefire's 2020 RC drillholes intersected gold mineralisation. Significant intercepts are tabulated in Table 1 below:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Hole Type	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	RL	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Hole Depth (m)
YBRC001	20	40	20	0.19	RC	525719	6751746	300	-60	90	160
	117	126	9	0.32							
YBRC002	16	24	8	0.73	RC	525689	6751786	300	-60	90	120
YBRC003	32	36	4	0.27	RC	525667	6751783	300	-60	90	111
YBRC004	24	36	12	0.41	RC	525707	6751839	300	-60	90	78
YBRC005	36	49	13	0.89	RC	525789	6751780	300	-60	270	72
	51	68	17	1.74							
<i>including</i>	57	61	4	5.13							
<i>including</i>	57	59	2	8.21							
YBRC006	12	16	4	0.64	RC	525833	6751733	300	-60	270	72
	32	68	36	1.51							
<i>including</i>	37	41	4	2.1							
<i>including</i>	55	60	5	5.86							
<i>including</i>	57	58	1	20.32							
YBRC007	44	100	56	1.97	RC	525766	6751838	300	-60	270	111
<i>including</i>	68	80	12	7.73							
<i>including</i>	76	80	4	14.47							
YBRC008	12	20	8	1.01	RC	525832	6751749	300	-60	270	129
	24	64	40	3.01							
<i>including</i>	52	56	4	26.57							

Table 1: Significant intercepts from 2020 drilling. Note: A 0.1 g/t Au cut-off and ≤ 1m internal dilution applied

The drilling intersected broad zones of massive quartz veining associated and concentrated within a mineralised quartz-feldspar porphyry. The porphyry has likely introduced high grade mineralised fluid into the surrounding high magnesium basalts and talc-chlorite schistose rocks. Historic drilling intercepted the mineralised porphyry, initially by Normandy Exploration Pty Ltd in 1996-1998, and then by Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd in 2006 intersecting previously reported historic results. No drilling has taken place at the Yidby Gold Project in the last 14 years. The recent RC drill results show both broader zones of mineralisation with higher grade intersections than the historic drilling. Further the mineralisation is open along strike and down dip of the shallow intersections

The Company announced the acquisition of the Yidby Gold Project in August 2020 (SRN: ASX announcement 6/8/2020) and since then has fast tracked reviewing the project, establishing a Program of Works (**PoW**) with the Department of Mines, Industry, Resources, and Safety (**DMIRS**) and planned and executed its maiden drilling program.

The 2020 RC gold intersections are in addition to the historic drilling intersections from 1997 and 2006 campaigns which include the following:

- NGAC157      37m    @ 1.57 g/t Au from 25m      (Yidby Road)
- NGRC001      8m      @ 2.57 g/t Au from 109m      (Yidby Road)
  
- NGRC002      15m    @ 2.02 g/t Au from 62m      (Yidby Road)
- 5m      @ 13.10 g/t Au from 90m
- 1m      @ 2.32 g/t Au from 119m
  
- YRRC001      20m    @ 1.13 g/t Au from 28m      (Yidby Road)
- DRC-8          8m      @ 4.69 g/t Au from 22m      (Delaney Well)
- Incl. 2m    @ 17.70 g/t Au from 22m
  
- CF17            6m      @ 3.00 g/t Au from 15m      (Cashen's Find)

The assays for a further four RC drill holes at Yidby Road Prospect, as well as assays from three drill holes at Cashen's Find, and five drill holes at Delaney Well are expected in the coming weeks.



**56m @ 1.97 g/t Au**  
**Including 12m @ 7.73 g/t Au**  
**Including 4m @ 14.47 g/t Au**

Figure 1: RC drill chips from YBRC007 showing intersection



**36m @ 1.51 g/t Au**  
**Including 5m @ 5.86 g/t Au**

Figure 2: RC drill chips from YBRC006 showing intersection

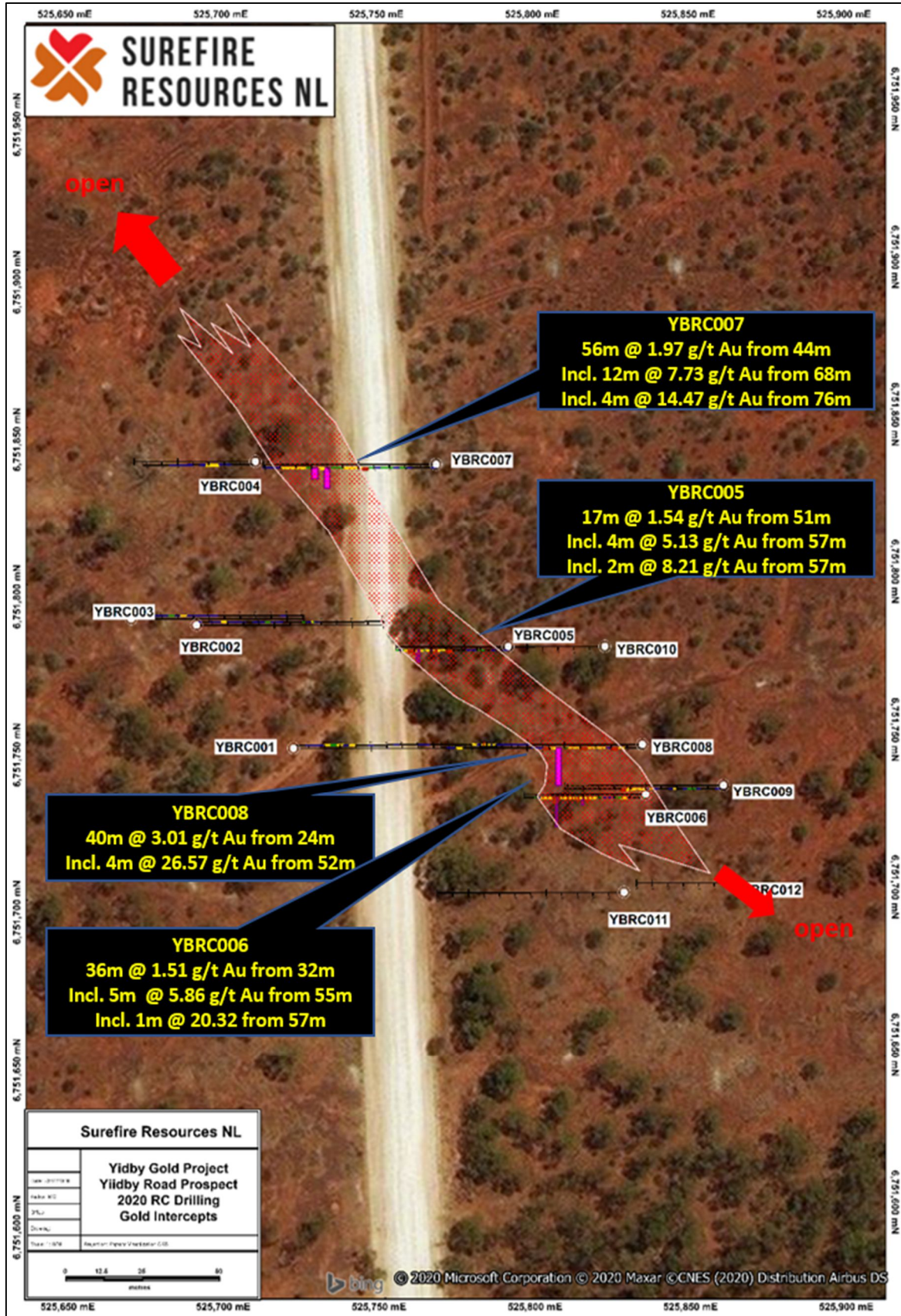


Figure 3: RC Drilling intercepts at Yidby Road Prospect on aerial

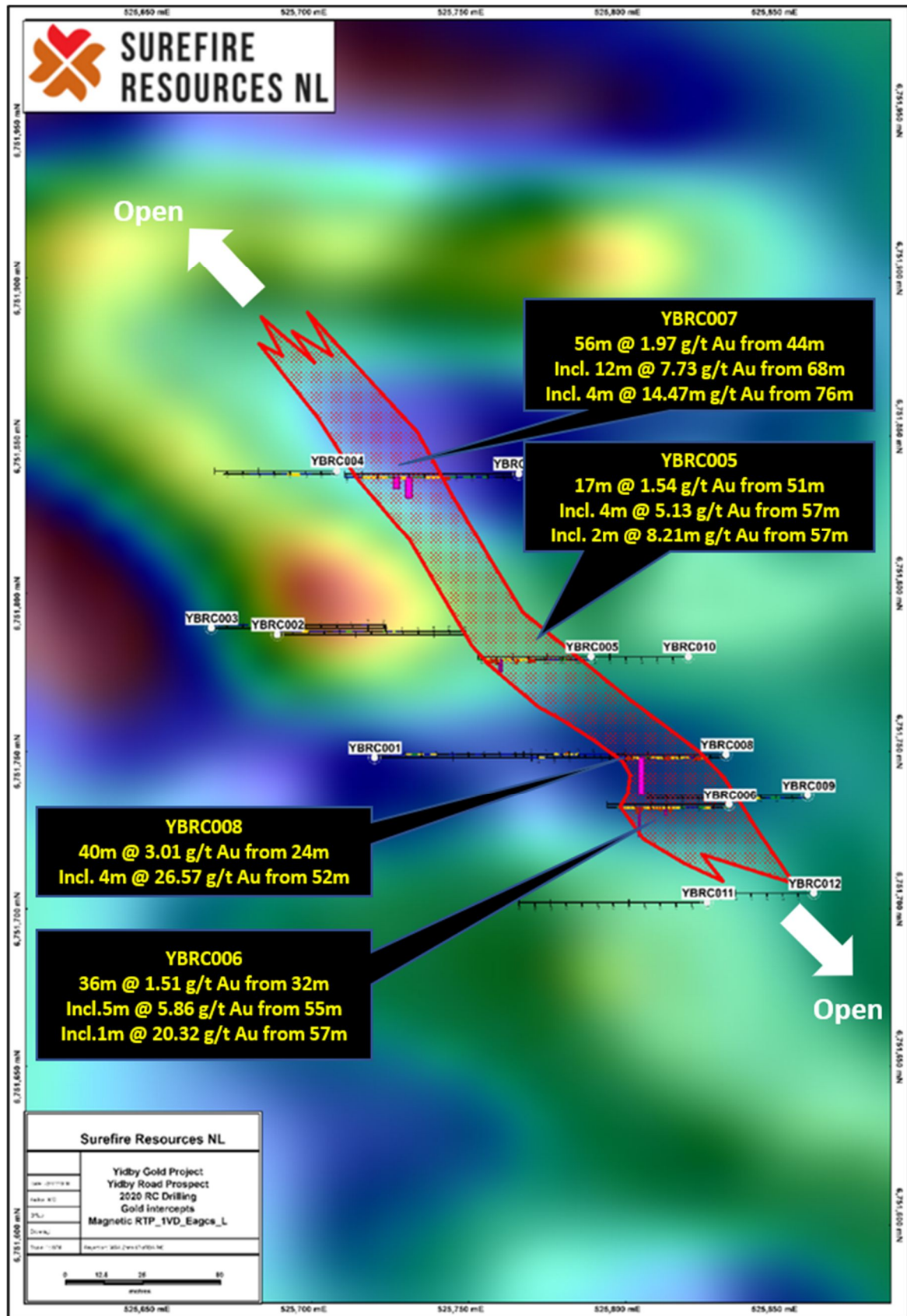


Figure 4: RC Drilling intercepts at Yidby road Prospect on magnetic image

### **Yidby Gold Project**

The Yidby Gold Project is situated within the southern portion of the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt near Ninghan Station Homestead. To the south of the project is the Extension Hill iron ore mine, Mount Gibson Gold Mine. The three exploration licences cover 113.77km<sup>2</sup> with three gold prospects hosting significant gold mineralisation. Historic workings occur at Ninghan Mining Centre, Delaney Well, and Cashen's Find, while historic drilling which reported significant gold intercepts has occurred at Yidby road, Delaney Well, and Cashen's Find Prospects.

The project is centred in a highly attractive location being within 1km of the Great Northern Highway a major arterial road which services the various mining centres and is the state's main link to the north west. The project is 320km along this route from Perth.

The project is also surrounded by several significant gold projects. The Mount Gibson Gold Project is 30km to the south, the Rothsay Gold Project is 30km to the west. 65km to the north-east along the Singleton-Yalgoo Greenstone Belt is the +1.1 million-ounce Minjar Gold Project, while the million-ounce Kirkalocka Gold Project is approximately 70km to the northeast. 40km along the Great Northern Highway is the Paynes Find Mining Centre.

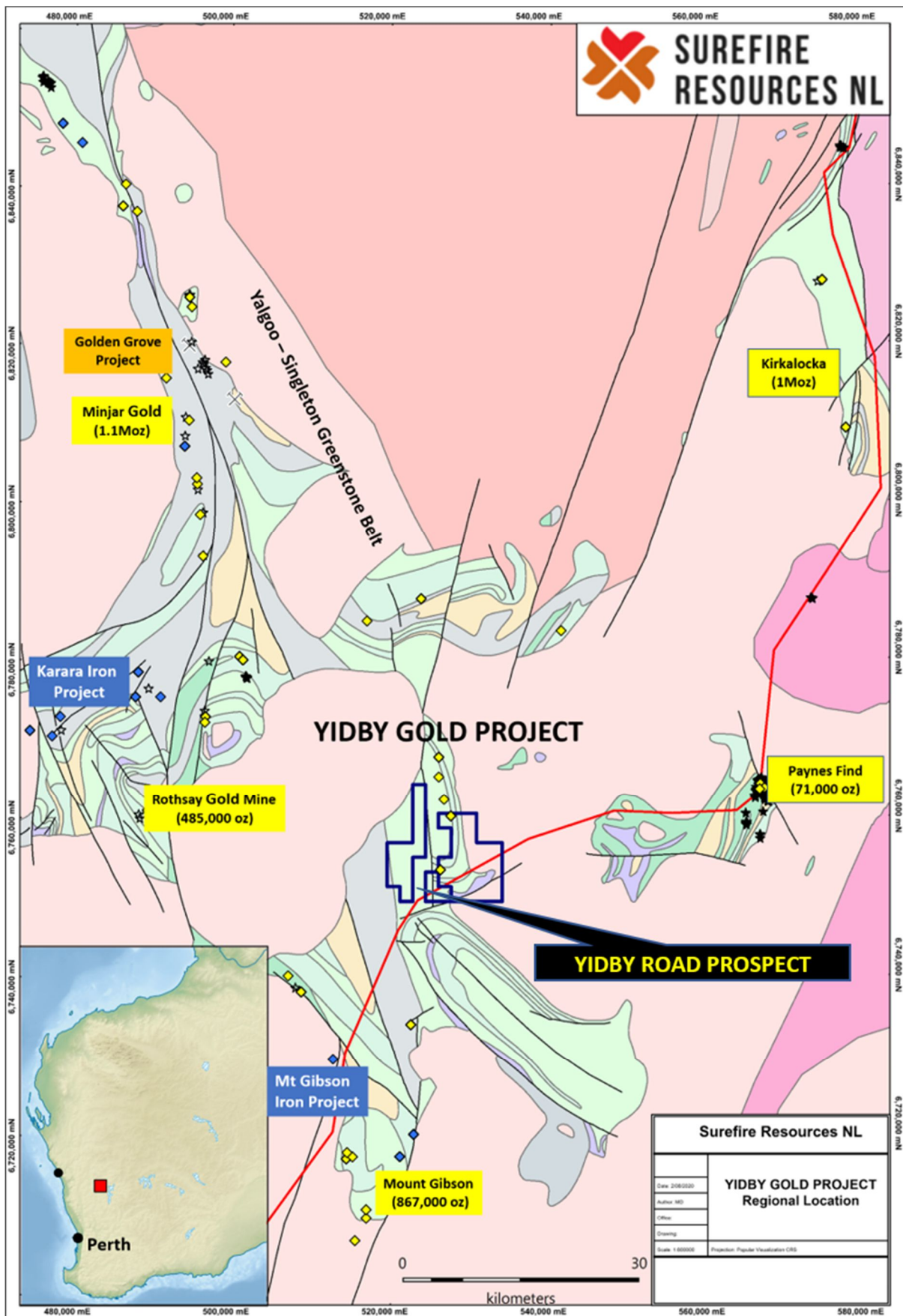


Figure 5 Yidby Project Regional Location



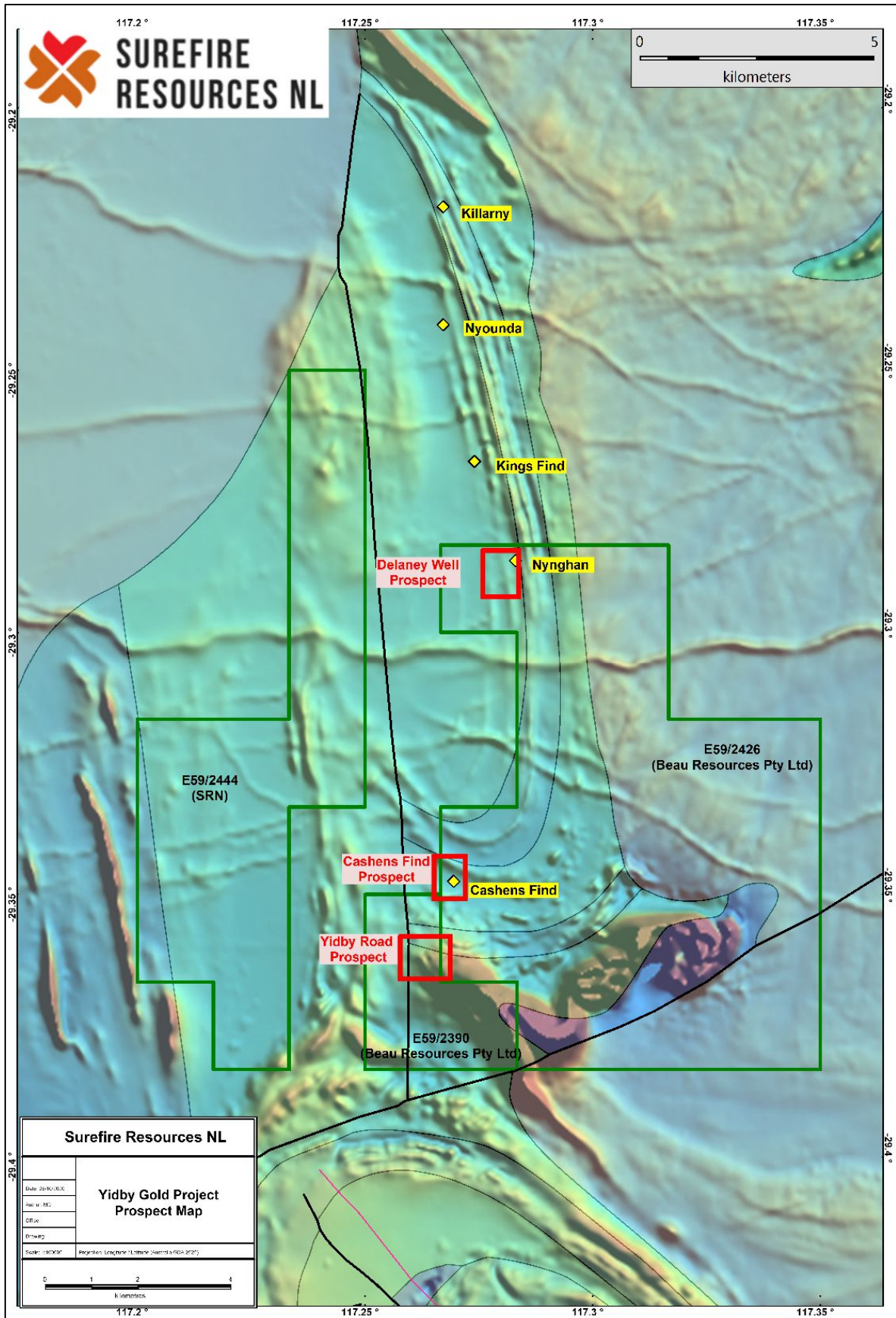


Figure 6 Yidby Project Prospect Map

**Authorised for ASX release by:**

**Vladimir Nikolaenko**  
**Managing Director**

***Competent Person Statement***

*Information in this report relating to exploration results is based on information compiled by Martin Dormer Consultant Geologist. Mr. Martin Dormer, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Dormer consents to the inclusion of such information in this report and the context in which it appears.*

**JORC Code, 2012 Edition:****Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data***(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)*

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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 sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 4m composite– or a 1m sample on the splitter on the cyclone. Samples weights have been noted at the laboratory. Most samples were >3kg and were analysed at Nagrom laboratories using the ICP008 with a 50g fire assay check.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reverse Circulation drilling was completed using a face sampling hammer.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were weighed at the laboratory to allow comparative analysis.</li> <li>• No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been observed</li> </ul>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geological logging on a 1m basis with lithologies and weathering zones being documented throughout.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise samples representivity</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were taken directly off the cyclone in most cases.</li> <li>Samples were taken from 3m and 4m composites with coincident 1m splits. Composites and splits were taken from the cyclone mounted splitter.</li> <li>Sample sizes were approximately 2-3kg and deemed appropriate to be representative.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold assays are using an Aqua regia ICP method with a 50g Fire Assay check.</li> <li>Detection limits and techniques are appropriate for included results.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intercepts have been calculated generally using a 0.1g/t cut-off and internal waste of up to 1m thickness with total intercepts greater than 0.5g/t.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location holes has been using handheld GPS with DGPS locations planned to be taken in due course.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>Whether the data spacing and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 – 50m spacing between current drilling with some holes replicating precious drilling...</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intercepts given are downhole widths with the true widths not determined.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples transported by commercial courier direct from Surefire to the Laboratory.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• QAQC audits are yet to be carried out. Duplicates were within acceptable ranges.</li> </ul>

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located 320km northeast of Perth in the mid-west region of Western Australia .</li> <li>E 52/2390 and E52 /2326 are granted tenements held by Surefire Resources Pty Ltd</li> <li>A 2% Royalty on Gold production is payable to Beau Resources Ltd.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous work has been completed by Normandy and Monarch Gold</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold mineralisation at the project projects is orogenic, hosted within quartz veining associated with felsic porphyry intrusives.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northing and easting data generally within 5m accuracy using a GPS – with DGPS location planned.</li> <li>• RL data +/-2m</li> <li>• Down hole length =+- 0.2m.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intercepts have been calculated generally using a 0.1g/t cut off and internal waste of up to 1m thickness with total intercepts greater than 0.5g/t.</li> <li>No upper cut off has been applied to intersections.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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').</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orientation of mineralised zones are still to be determined in detail. All intercepts reported are downhole depths.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data has been presented using appropriate scales and using standard aggregating techniques for the display of regional data. Geological and mineralisation interpretations are based on current knowledge and will change with further exploration.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key drilling location information and assays have been provided.</li> <li>Assays have been provided for all intercepts &gt;0.1 g/t with adjacent samples also included.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geological interpretations are taken from published maps, geophysical interpretation, historical and ongoing exploration.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow up drilling will be planned once all results are received.</li> </ul>

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)