

YIDBY ROAD GOLD PROJECT (100%)**RECENT DRILLING INTERSECTS WIDE GOLD MINERALISATION**

- **Drilling returns wide gold intercepts, with significant results:**

YBRC041	13m @	1.33 g/t Au from	234m
	<i>including</i>	2m @	3.88 g/t Au from 234m
YBRC045	52m @	1.40 g/t Au from	65m
	<i>including</i>	19m @	2.93 g/t Au from 65m
	<i>including</i>	1m @	39.1 g/t Au from 78m
YBRC046	19m @	0.98 g/t Au from	23m
	<i>including</i>	1m	10.63 g/t Au from 36m

- **Drilling of MMI gold geochemistry targets intersects gold beneath barren overburden**
- **High resolution ground magnetic survey drives gold mineralisation model development**
- **Gold mineralisation interpreted to be fold and fault related, greatly expanding potential area for discovery**
- **Gold mineralisation remains open to the north, south-east and depth**

Surefire Resources NL (**ASX:SRN, SRNOC**) is delighted to announce continuing wide drilling intersections from recent exploration work on the Yidby Road Gold Project (Figure 1).

Twenty-two (22) Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 2,298m have been completed to:

1. follow up of discovery drilling at the Yidby Road gold deposit; and
2. initial testing of a number of Mobile Metal Ions (MMI) gold anomalies.

Previous Intercepts Recorded

Drilling on the Yidby Gold deposit tested gold mineralisation continuity of strike and depth extensions. Significant intercepts and collar locations are tabulated in Table 1.

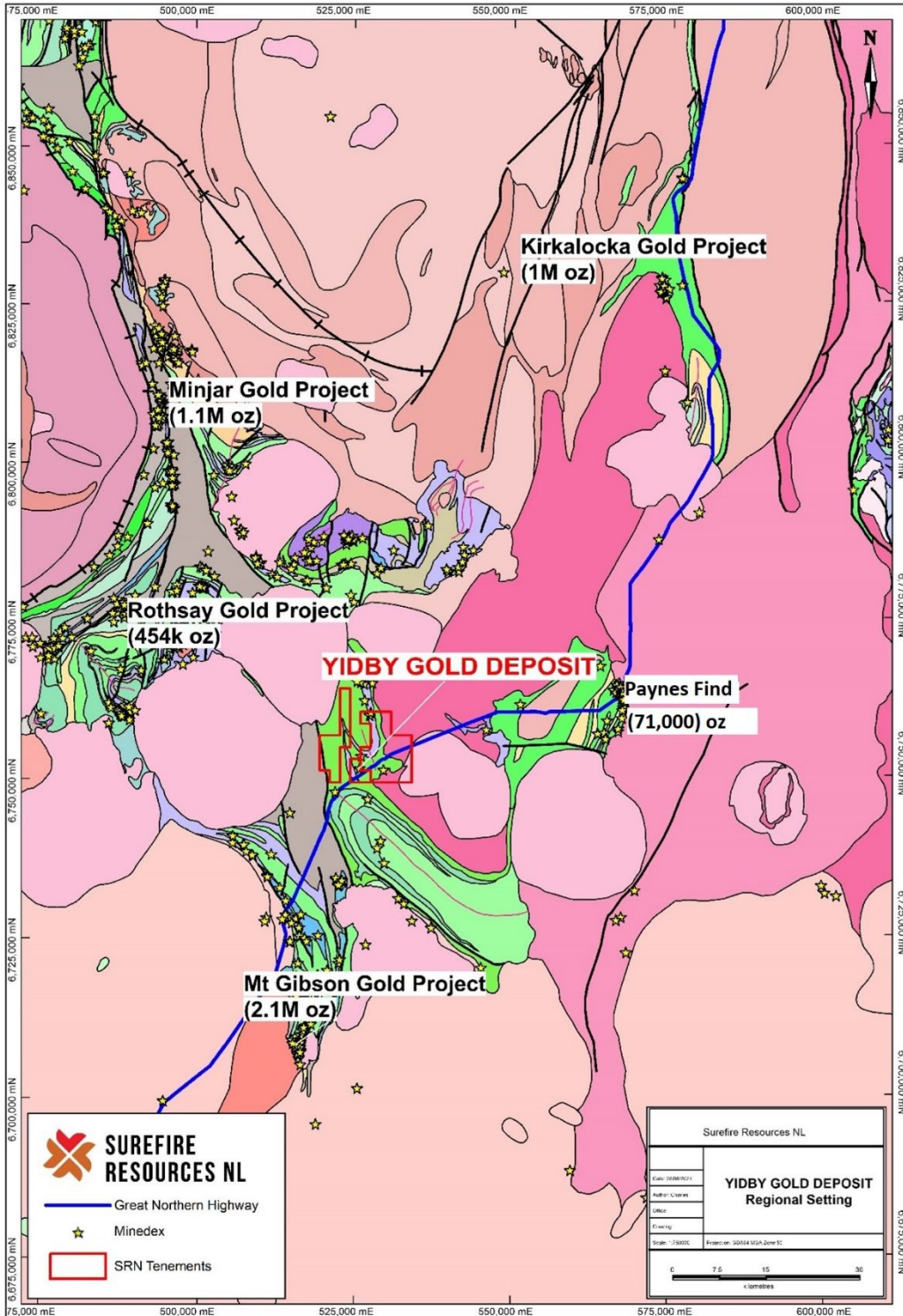


Figure 1 Yidby Gold Project: regional geology (after GSWA) with major nearby gold deposits.

Table 1 Significant Intersections and RC drilling collar locations

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Hole Type	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	RL	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Hole depth (m)
YBRC 041	234	247	13	1.28	RC	525813	6751881	298.2	-60	270	257
YBRC 043	105	106	1	1.94	RC	525825	6751864	298.2	-60	270	274
YBRC 045	32	84	52	1.4	RC	525891	6751726	297.1	-60	270	100
including	49	55	6	1.76							
including	65	84	19	2.93							
including	78	79	1	39.1							
YBRC 046	24	42	19	0.98	RC	525771	6751773	297.9	-60	270	90
including	36	37	1	10.63					-60		

RC drill hole YBRC045 confirms that an exceptionally broad near-flat lying gold mineralised zone exists in the south of the discovery area. This gold mineralisation is open both down dip and up dip (Figure 2).

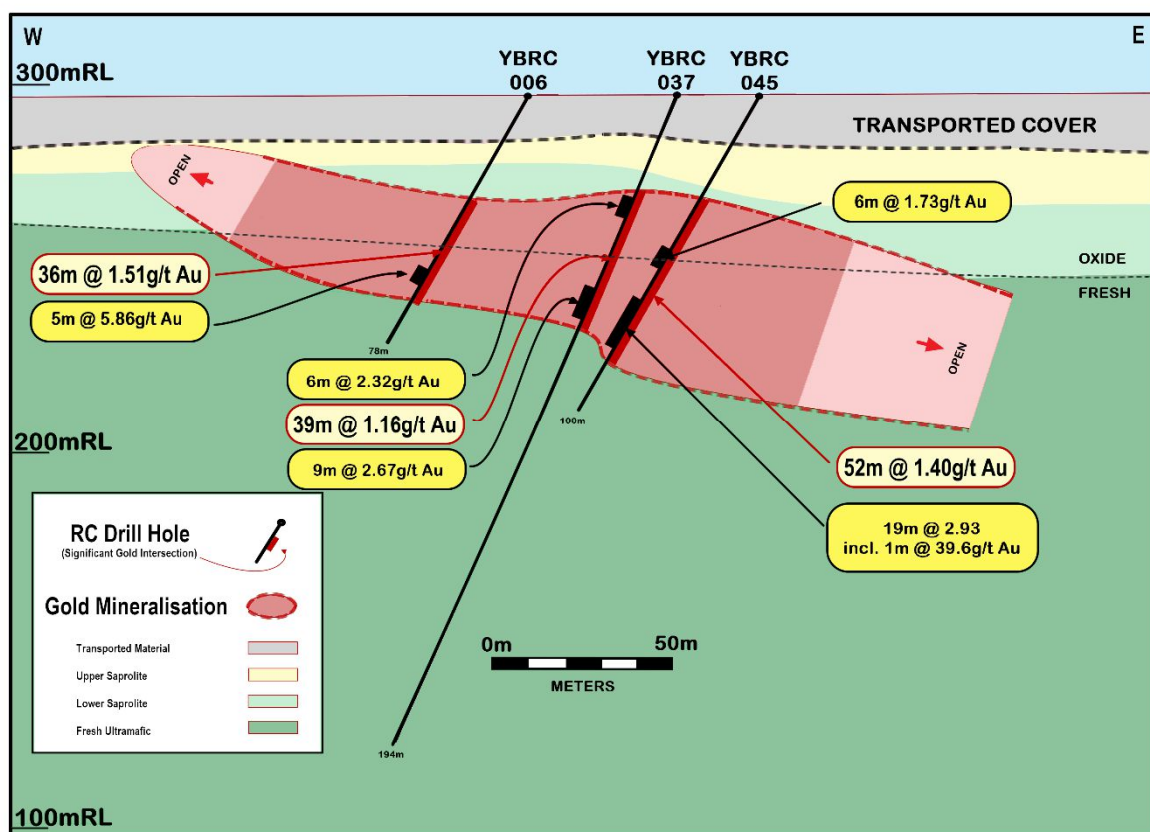


Figure 2 Drilling Cross Section 6751725mN. Recent drillhole YBRC045 displays excellent continuity with previous drilling intercepted gold grades and highlights wide downhole, flat lying gold mineralisation.

Drilling of MMI gold anomalies

A Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) geochemistry survey was completed in the discovery area in 2021 highlighting many separate drilling targets.

A total of seventeen (17) RC holes for 1,271m were drilled to test several of the MMI gold anomalies as shown in Figure 3, below. Initial drilling results have successfully intersected shallow and wide down hole zones of gold mineralisation.

Drillhole YBRC033 has returned a shallow wide intercept of **15m @ 0.38g/t** gold from 15m beneath an MMI anomaly (Figure 4) on drilling cross section 6751740. This gold mineralised zone is interpreted to continue approximately 320m to the north-west along a prominent shear where RC holes YBRC018 (**4m @ 0.38g/t** Au from 23m) immediately beneath the barren transported overburden, and YBRC 024 (**17m @ 0.43g/t** from 47m) respectively. The area is masked by approximately 20m of barren transported overburden, refer to Figure 5 below.

The gold in drilling intersections confirm that the MMI method is working in this area with barren transported overburden. Further MMI gold anomalies will be drill tested with the resumption of drilling activities at Yidby in 2022.

High resolution ground magnetic survey aids in developing gold model

The Yidby gold mineralisation is a blind discovery; the area is covered by up to 20 metres of barren transported overburden that overlies and masks the gold mineralisation.

During December 2021 Surefire completed a high-resolution ground magnetic survey over the discovery area. The survey, undertaken at a line spacing of 10m with a continuous recording magnetometer, was designed to assist in the interpretation of the gold intercepts obtained from recent and past RC drilling.

The interpretation of the ground magnetic data by consulting geophysicists, concluded that:

- the gold is hosted in ultramafics and closely associated with the axial plane of a prominent north-west striking and plunging antiform suggesting that saddle reef style gold also exists on this prospect;
- major north-west and east-west trending shear zones dissect the host rocks; and
- secondary north-south and north-north-west trending faults may have acted to remobilise gold to form high grade gold accumulations.

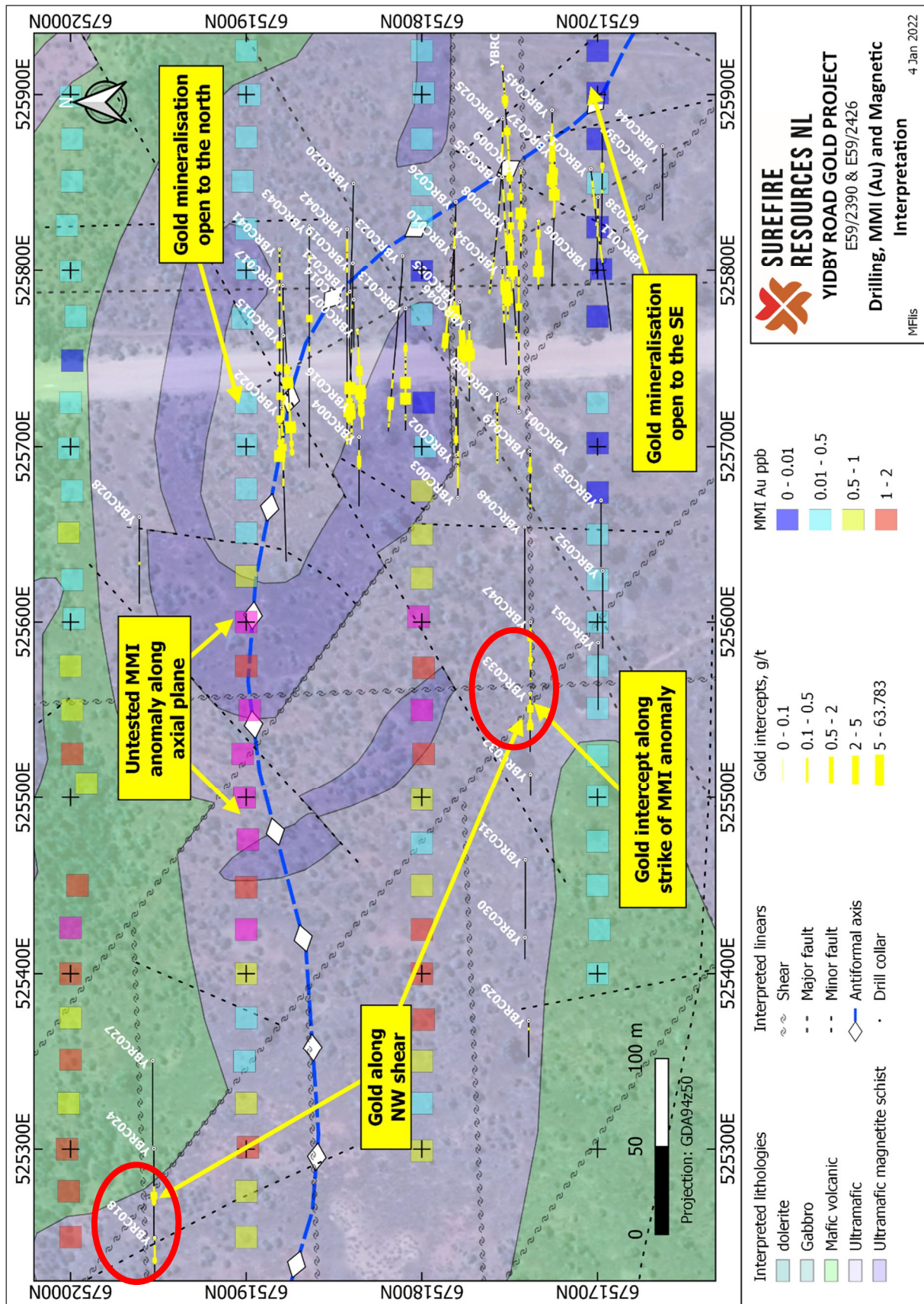


Figure 3 Hole locations from recent drilling. Holes with no gold intercepts are awaiting assays.

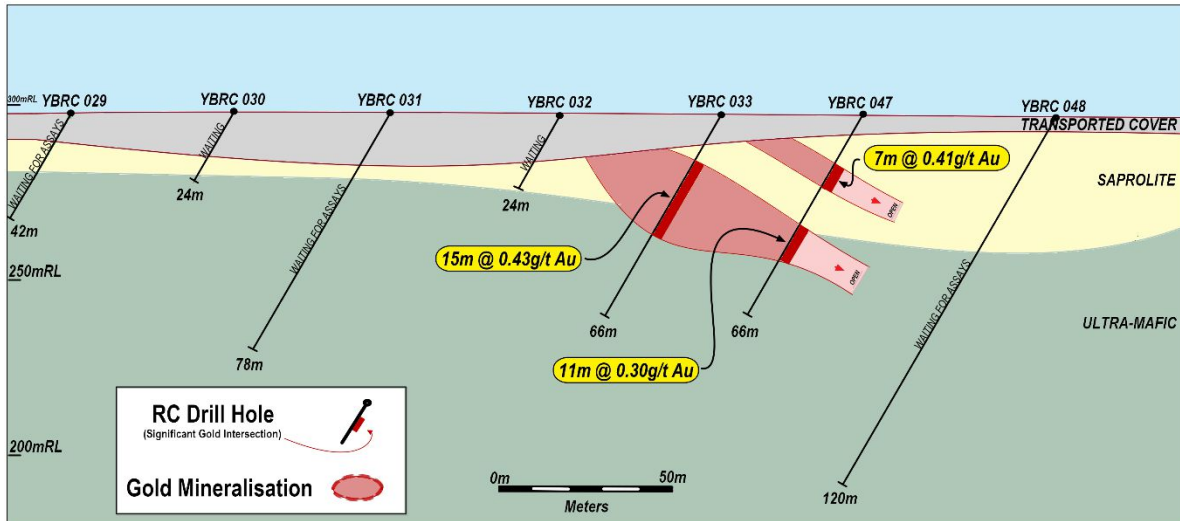


Figure 4 Testing MMI anomalies: Drilling Cross Section 6751740mN.

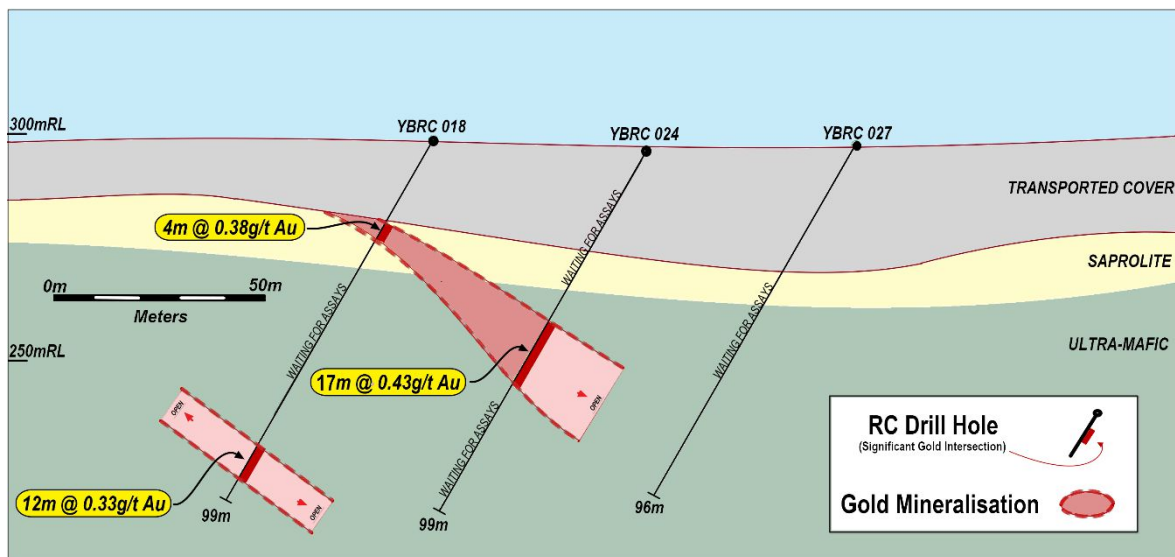


Figure 5 Testing MMI anomalies: Drilling Cross Section 6751950mN.

The gold mineralisation drilled to date lies on the south-western flank of the interpreted antiform. The north-eastern flank of the antiform remains largely undrilled.

An important element of this model is saddle reef gold. Saddle reefs have the potential to host many simultaneous styles of gold mineralisation within the one larger gold mineralised system. Examples from other deposits are (Figure 6):

- Within the axial plane axis as stockwork veins
 - Concordant to bedding
 - Discordant to bedding within shears and faults, and
- Breccia zones

The exploration work completed to date is focused on the 1.6km long MMI gold anomalies on the western flank of the antiform. The eastern flank of the antiform **is yet to be tested by drilling.**

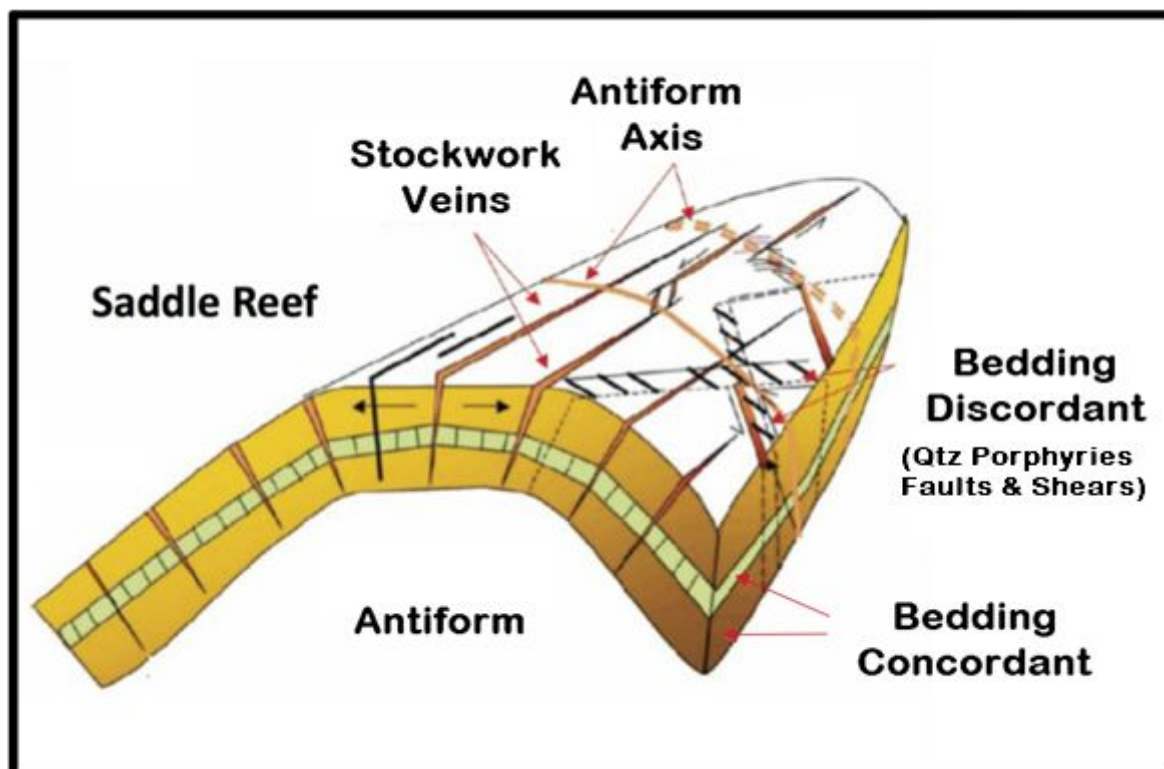


Figure 6 Antiform saddle reef displaying likely gold mineralisation styles

Surefire has now updated the mineralisation model for the Yidby Road Gold Project and is using it to define targets for the next drilling campaign. Importantly, the new interpretation implies the gold mineralisation drilled to date is just one part of a much larger gold, possibly multiphased, gold system.

“The recent drilling results support our previous drilling results and the interpretation of wide gold zones at the Yidby Road Gold Project. The Surefire mineralisation model points to the likelihood a high tonnage gold deposit at Yidby. Your company is working diligently towards that goal”, Mr Nikolaenko said.

Drilling Planned to:

- Drill test the open extensions of the Yidby Road Gold Deposit to both the north and south-east;
- Drill test additional MMI anomalous exploration zones beneath the barren overburden; and
- test the Money Anomaly targets generated by the ground magnetic survey and MMI geochemistry.

Authorised for ASX release by:

Vladimir Nikolaenko
Managing Director

Hole ID	Section	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
YBRC005	6,751,778mN	51	68	17	1.74
Incl.		57	61	4	5.13
YBRC006	6,751,733mN	32	68	36	1.51
Incl.		55	60	5	5.86
YBRC007	6,751,837mN	44	100	56	1.97
Incl.		68	80	12	7.73
YBRC008	6,751,750mN	44	84	40	3.01
Incl.		52	56	4	26.57
YBRC013	6,751,810mN	84	103	19	1.282
Incl.		84	86	2	7.294
Incl.		101	103	2	4.144
YBRC015	6,751,880mN	110	118	8	0.622
Incl.		110	111	1	3.344
YBRC016	6,751,840mN	18	34	16	0.881
YBRC016		20	29	9	1.442
Incl.		20	25	5	2.353
Incl.		22	25	3	3.254
YBRC017	6,751,880mN	96	196	100	0.53 ¹
Incl.		112	195	83	0.641
Incl.		113	126	13	2.17 ²
Incl.		113	114	1	23.13
Incl.		163	186	23	0.741
Incl.		163	166	3	4.153
YBRC019	6,751,840mN	149	193	44	2.772
YBRC019		150	182	32	3.683
Incl.		150	153	3	26.474
Incl.		150	151	1	57.08
YBRC023	6,751,810mN	158	165	7	0.61 ²
Incl.		158	165	1	1.83 ³
YBRC026	6,751,780mN	159	178	19	1.21 ²
Incl.		166	178	12	1.95 ³
YBRC035	6,751,750mN	126	152	26	2.02 ²
Incl.		126	148	22	2.34 ³
Incl.		133	147	14	3.01 ³
Incl.		141	143	2	10.05 ³
YBRC036	6,751,750mN	37	44	7	0.97 ²
YBRC036		74	87	13	0.42 ²
Incl.		75	76	1	2.15
YBRC036		212	220	8	0.95 ²
Incl.		219	220	1	4.38 ³
YBRC037	6,751,725mN	28	86	58	0.83 ¹
Incl.		28	67	39	1.16 ²
Incl.		31	38	7	2.07 ¹
YBRC037		57	67	10	2.48 ²
Incl.		64	67	3	5.42 ³
Incl.		64	65	1	10.48 ³
YBRC037		116	124	8	1.23 ²

Lower cut-off grades for intersections: ¹>0.1 g/t Au cut-off; ²>0.3 g/t Au cut-off; ³>1.0 g/t Au cut-off; ⁴>2.0 g/t Au cut-off. All widths are downhole intercepts True widths unknown. Table 2: Previously announced significant intersections at the Yidby Road Gold Project.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to exploration results has been reviewed, compiled and fairly represented by Mr Edd Prumm, a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ('AusIMM'), the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a fulltime employee of X2M Exploration to Mining. Mr Prumm has sufficient experience, including over 36 years' experience in exploration, resource evaluation, mine geology and finance, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ('JORC') Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Prumm consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements:

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

New Information or Data:

SRN confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in previous market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, which all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market 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 materially changed from the original market announcement.

The following announcements have been made by the Company in relation to the Yidby Road Gold project:

25/10/2021	Exploration Update - Yidby Gold 100% WA
06/09/2021	Large Au MMI Soil Anomaly Defined at Yidby Gold Project
30/08/2021	Drilling to Re-commence at Yidby Gold Deposit
02/06/2021	Yidby Gold Project Further Massive Gold Intersections
05/05/2021	Yidby Gold Project Massive Gold Intersects
28/04/2021	Exploration Update
01/04/2021	Yidby Road Gold Project Second Rig On Site
11/03/2021	Yidby Road Gold Project Drilling Program Commenced
22/02/2021	Yidby Gold Project Exploration Update
11/01/2021	New Drilling Program to Commence at Yidby Gold Project
15/12/2020	Further Exceptional Gold Results from Yidby Gold Project
30/11/2020	Spectacular Results from Yidby Gold Project WA
05/11/2020	Yidby Gold Project Maiden Drilling Program Completed
14/10/2020	Update Yidby Gold Project Drill Program 3
21/09/2020	Drilling to Commence
18/08/2020	Drilling Program Yidby Gold Project WA
06/08/2020	Gold Project Acquisitions

Table 3 Yidby Road Gold Prospect RC drill hole locations.

Hole ID	East (MGA20z50)	North (MGA20z50)	RL MGA	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip
YBRC001	525720.0	6751744.8	296.15	160	90.0	-60.0
YBRC002	525695.3	6751780.4	296.14	120	90.0	-60.0
YBRC003	525671.1	6751779.4	295.99	111	90.0	-60.0
YBRC004	525705.6	6751835.7	296.70	78	270.0	-60.0
YBRC005	525782.3	6751778.5	296.63	72	265.2	-60.7
YBRC006	525828.4	6751733.6	296.98	78	270.0	-60.0
YBRC007	525766.0	6751836.7	296.90	111	264.6	-59.7
YBRC008	525827.0	6751750.4	296.84	129	264.2	-58.8
YBRC009	525858.4	6751743.6	297.16	102	270.0	-60.0
YBRC010	525813.6	6751781.4	296.85	90	270.0	-60.0
YBRC011	525826.6	6751700.3	296.94	120	264.0	-59.4
YBRC012	525858.0	6751703.8	297.10	60	263.4	-59.9
YBRC013	525778.5	6751809.3	296.63	138	270.0	-60.0
YBRC014	525783.5	6751838.7	296.82	54	270.0	-60.0
YBRC015	525763.0	6751878.8	296.84	150	270.0	-55.0
YBRC016	525724.0	6751839.1	296.70	90	271.8	-74.4
YBRC017	525791.5	6751879.1	296.95	198	269.4	-61.1
YBRC018	525249.5	6751952.1	297.96	99	270.0	-60.0
YBRC019	525804.5	6751839.2	296.91	198	270.0	-60.2
YBRC020	525849.7	6751838.9	297.08	216	270.0	-55.9
YBRC021	525788.0	6751841.0	296.81	30	270.0	-55.0
YBRC022	525722.2	6751879.7	296.70	180	269.4	-61.1
YBRC023	525808.6	6751810.9	296.82	192	270.3	-59.5
YBRC024	525300.3	6751952.5	295.31	99	270.0	-60.0
YBRC025	525886.5	6751753.9	297.24	222	270.0	-61.7
YBRC026	525839.3	6751780.6	297.02	186	270.0	-60.7
YBRC027	525350.3	6751953.2	296.67	96	270.0	-60.0
YBRC028	525660.2	6751960.8	295.87	99	270.0	-60.0
YBRC029	525373.5	6751739.2	296.81	42	270.0	-60.0
YBRC030	525420.6	6751741.3	298.51	24	270.0	-60.0
YBRC031	525464.6	6751741.1	297.50	78	270.0	-60.0
YBRC032	525513.3	6751738.1	296.86	24	270.0	-60.0
YBRC033	525559.4	6751738.3	297.07	66	270.0	-60.0
YBRC034	525801.9	6751754.3	296.70	114	266.5	-60.3
YBRC035	525853.2	6751754.2	297.19	168	265.6	-61.0
YBRC036	525916.1	6751754.2	297.48	246	265.0	-61.3
YBRC037	525868.9	6751724.4	297.23	194	270.0	-66.9
YBRC038	525842.0	6751699.6	297.05	86	270.0	-60.4
YBRC039	525879.6	6751697.2	297.43	129	270.0	-60.5
YBRC041	525812.5	6751881.0	298.17	238	270.0	-60.0
YBRC042	525823.8	6751842.5	298.31	244	270.0	-60.0
YBRC043	525825.5	6751864.0	298.22	274	270.0	-60.0
YBRC044	525870.9	6751662.9	298.04	84	270.0	-60.0
YBRC045	525891.3	6751725.8	297.10	100	270.0	-60.0
YBRC046	525770.8	6751772.9	297.93	90	270.0	-60.0
YBRC047	525600.0	6751738.1	297.55	66	270.0	-60.0
YBRC048	525654.4	6751741.4	295.62	120	270.0	-60.0
YBRC049	525697.7	6751738.3	295.93	66	270.0	-60.0
YBRC050	525729.9	6751757.0	298.20	78	270.0	-60.0
YBRC051	525588.4	6751699.6	297.76	76	270.0	-60.0
YBRC052	525629.2	6751697.0	296.08	88	270.0	-60.0
YBRC053	525669.6	6751697.9	298.02	76	270.0	-60.0

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples weighing approximately 3kg from the splitter on the cyclone and submitted to the laboratory (Nagrom laboratories). The entire sample was crushed to -2mm then either riffle-split then pulverised to 95% passing 75 microns to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay gold (Au) analysis. Selected samples in zones of lower prospectivity were composited to 4m after the crushing stage at the lab before 50g charge Fire Assay analysis. Where grades of >0.1 g/t Au are returned for the composite the individual 1m samples are assayed for that zone.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling was completed using a face sampling hammer.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was bagged on 1m intervals and an estimate of sample recovery has been made on the size of each sample. The cyclone is shut off when collecting the sample and released to the sample bags at the completion of each metre to ensure no cross contamination. If necessary, the cyclone is flushed out if sticky clays are encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were weighed at the laboratory to allow comparative analysis.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging was conducted per 1m sample with lithologies and weathering zones being documented throughout. Representative samples from the “green bags” are sieved and in fresh rock, washed, and placed in chip trays for each hole.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 samples representivity 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to this announcement Every 1m RC interval was sampled as a dry primary sample in a calico bag off the cyclone/splitter. Drill sample preparation and analysis carried out at registered laboratory (Nagrom Laboratories). Sample preparation is dry pulverisation to 95% passing 75 microns. Field sample procedures involve the insertion of registered Standards and duplicates generally every 25m and offset. Sampling is carried out using standard protocols as per industry practice. Sample sizes range typically from 2 to 3kg and are deemed appropriate to provide an accurate indication of gold mineralisation.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold assays at Nagrom Laboratories in Perth, WA, using a 50g charge for Fire Assay gold (Au) total analysis. Selected samples in zones of lower prospectivity were composited to 4m after the crushing stage at the lab before 50g charge Fire Assay analysis. Where grades of >0.1 g/t Au are returned for the composite the individual 1m samples are assayed for that zone. Field sample procedures involve the insertion of registered Standards and duplicates generally every 25m and offset. Standards and duplicate assays are also completed at the Lab.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected intersections have been calculated at various cut-off grades, including a 0.1g/t minimum cut-off for the “mineralised envelope” and including “economic” cut-off grades

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>applicable to the significant intersections (e.g. 0.3 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Au). Where internal waste is included, the included zone must average above the stated cut-off grade to be across the added interval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological and sample data was entered into spreadsheets on site and stored on the Company's database.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting of planned drillholes was completed using a DGPS and adjusted with hand-held GPS where necessary. Final collar locations will be surveyed using DGPS, which will also provide topographic data. • Grid system MGA 2020, Zone 50. • Downhole surveys have been completed while drilling on recent deeper holes using a REFLEX Gyro Tool. Open hole surveys will be completed on all previous and current holes not yet surveyed, subject to blockages downhole.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample data down hole is at no more than 1m intervals (with selected intervals composited at the lab). • Data spacing in terms of pierce points varies from 25m to 100m from previous intersections. Assessment as to whether sufficient data has been generated to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for (JORC 2012) Mineral Resource estimation procedure(s) is underway and, if necessary, additional drilling will be carried out to establish continuity.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling orientation is designed to test the mineralisation at as close as possible to orthogonal to the mineralisation, therefore not biasing the sampling or intersection lengths. • All intersections are downhole widths with the true widths not determined at this early stage of exploration.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples transported by Company personnel direct to the Laboratory as soon as possible after drilling.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full review of QAQC data will be completed once all results received.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located 320km northeast of Perth in the mid-west region of Western Australia. E 52/2390 and E52 /2426 are granted tenements with a 100% interest acquired by Surefire Resources NL under a sale agreement from the tenement holder Beau Resources Pty Ltd. A 2% Royalty on Gold production is payable to Beau Resources Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration work has been completed by Normandy and Monarch Gold. Normandy work included aircore drilling and limited RC drilling, including at the Yidby Road Prospect. Drilling intersections in easterly oriented drilling were followed up by Surefire using westerly oriented holes and the Normandy drilling was shown to be drilled in the wrong orientation for the easterly dipping mineralised structures.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralisation at the project is orogenic, hosted within quartz veining with minor sulphides in ultramafic/mafic lithologies and felsic porphyry intrusions.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northing and easting data generally within 5m accuracy using a GPS – with DGPS location planned. RL data +/-2m Location of new drillholes based on surveyed sites, and DGPS. Location of previous Drillholes based on historical reports and data, originally located on surveyed sites, and DGPS. Final Northing and Easting data of the Company's drillholes determined using DGPS generally within 0.1m accuracy. RL data +/- 0.2m. Down hole length +/- 0.1 m. Location of new drillholes are tabulated in the body of the release. Coordinates are estimated

	<i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	based on planned positions and will be updated when DGPS data available. thing and easting data generally within 5m accuracy using a GPS – with DGPS location planned. Down hole length =+- 0.2m. previous drillhole locations.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 Material and should be stated</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected intersections have been calculated at various cut-off grades as shown in Table 1, including a 0.1g/t minimum cut-off for the “mineralised envelope” and including “economic” cut-off grades applicable to the significant intersections (e.g. 0.3 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Au). Where internal waste is included, the included zone must average above the stated cut-off grade to be across the added interval. No cutting of high-grades has been carried out.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation of mineralised zones are still to be determined in detail. All intercepts reported are downhole depths.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole locations and interpreted mineralisation outline are shown in Figures in the body of the release. Appropriate cross sections are shown in the body of the release. Tabulations of hole statistics are shown in the body of the release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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 Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabulations of hole statistics are shown in the body of the release..
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralisation interpretations are included in plans in the body of the report. No new exploration data has been generated apart from the drilling geochemical and geophysical

	<i>samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	information included in this report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up drilling will be planned once all results are received.