



COPPER RESULTS FROM MAIDEN GEOCHEMICAL SCOUT DRILLING PROGRAM INCREASE TO 2,010 PPM (0.2%) WITH COINCIDENT SULPHUR INCREASING TO 27,270 PPM (2.7%) WITHIN BROAD DISSEMINATED SULPHIDES

*Results demonstrate Copper anomalism is increasing beneath the
broad surface geochemical anomalies; Geophysical survey now
planned to locate massive sulfide targets*

Australian resource company Surefire Resources NL (ASX: SRN) ("SRN" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that first pass geochemical assay results have been received from the scout drilling of surface copper targets at the Company's 100% owned Copper Hill project (formerly Yidby East Phat Boy project) in the Mid-West of Western Australia (Figure 1).

The company announced completion of the maiden drilling program on 5 December 2024 and that it had intersected a sequence of disseminated sulphides in black volcanic fresh rock beneath the anomalous copper and zinc soil geochemical zones (see ASX announcement 5 December 2024).

A total of 11 reverse circulation drill holes for 672m was completed over surface geochemical targets covering a broad 3km x 2km zone (see Figure 2). All samples were sent for multi-element XRF analysis at NAGROM Laboratories, Perth.

The best results are summarized in table 1. Drill hole PBRC010 was drilled beneath target T2 which had maximum surface copper values of 230ppm Cu over a broad 500m x 500m zone.

Assay results from the drilling show an increase in copper values from 32m to the maximum depth of 62m with results ranging from 1,695ppm up to 2,010ppm, with the highest results occurring at the end of the hole.

Hole ID	North	East	RL	Az	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu ppm	S ppm
PBRC010	6752446	530135.4	337.9	270	-60	32	36	4	1,920	27,270
and						56	64	8	1,695	14,900
including						60	62	4	2,010	3,590

Table 1: Copper assays from PBRC010.

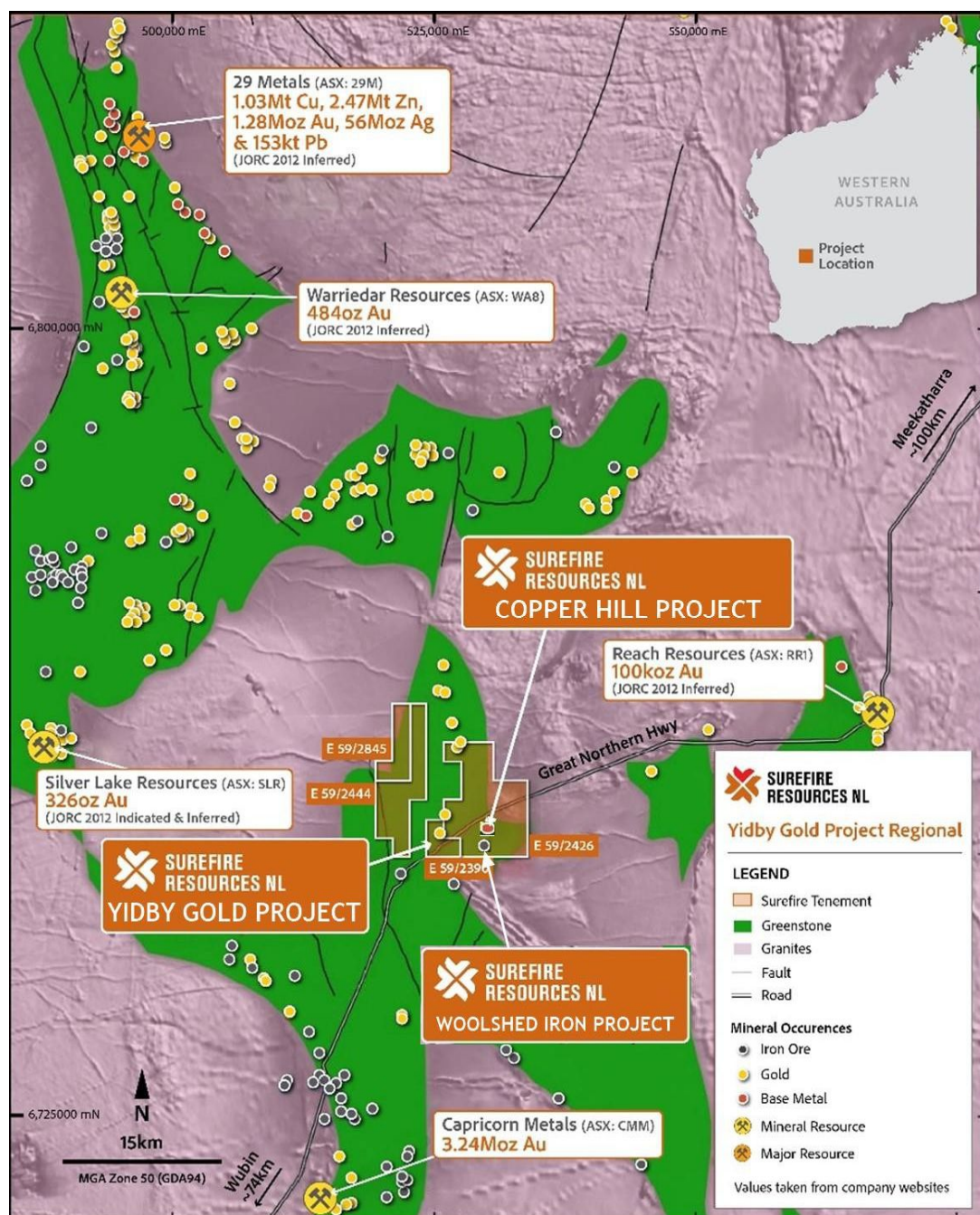


Figure 1: Location of Surefire Resources Copper Hill Project

The Copper anomalism on surface occurs on a broad featureless NE trending elongate hill. The scout drilling has established that this consists of black volcanic derived meta-sediments containing thick zones of disseminated sulphides. These contain the copper and anomalous values of other elements notably sulphur which has very high values up to 27,270ppm (2.7% S).

The association of copper and very high sulphur levels indicates the strong presence of sulphides and could assist as a vector to mineralization. From filed observations there appears to be a NE-SW trend aligning the surface and subsurface anomalism, interpreted as a Cu / S trend and will be the focus of further work (see Figure 2).

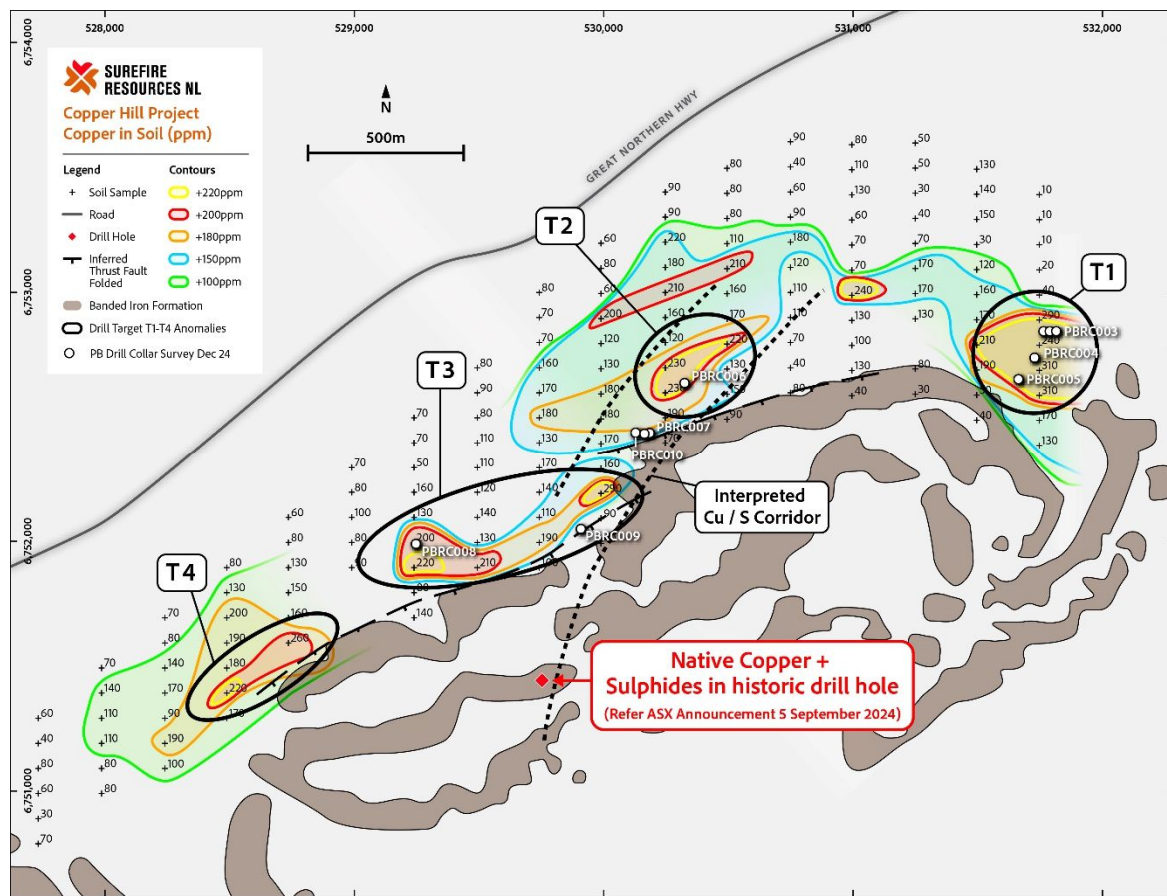


Figure 2: Surface geochemical targets and drill locations.

The complete table of Copper Hill drilling intersections >400ppm Cu is shown below in Table 2. Note the many instances of wide intersections up to 48m of anomalous Copper grading above 400ppm.

Hole ID	North	East	RL	Az	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Cu ppm	S ppm
PBRC001	6752850	531759.6	338.8	270	-60	0	24	24	448	1,053
PBRC002	6752850	531784.2	339.8	270	-60	0	12	12	493	823
PBRC003	6752850	531810	341.1	270	-60	0	44	44	436	424
PBRC004	6752745	531723.8	339.9	270	-60	0	48	48	426	44
PBRC005	6752659	531659.8	344.1	270	-60	0	12	12	280	106
PBRC006	6752644	530330.6	355.4	270	-60	0	60	60	280	160
PBRC007	6752445	530191.5	336.2	270	-60	0	4	4	110	160
PBRC008	6752001	529260.9	325.8	270	-60	0	8	8	420	680
PBRC009	6752060	529917.5	338	270	-60	12	28	16	560	490
PBRC010	6752446	530135.4	337.9	270	-60	32	36	4	1,920	27,270
PBRC010						56	64	8	1,695	14,900
PBRC011	6752442	530170.7	333.7	270	-60	44	56	12	56	186

Table 2: Table of all drilling intersections grading > 400 ppm Copper.

Next Steps

The recent scout drilling has shown an increase in subsurface anomalism with the largest surface geochemical anomaly T2 providing the best drill results. Surefire is planning to follow this up with geophysical methods of electromagnetics (EM), and Induced Polarization (IP) to locate any massive or disseminated sulfide targets. T4 remains untested due to limited access for the drill rig following rain and will be included in the next phase of drilling.

The black volcanic rocks intersected with disseminated sulfides throughout will be sent to a petrologist for thin-section and comment.

Management Comment:

Mr Paul Burton, Managing Director said *"The results from the 4m composites are encouraging and continue to show increasing grade of copper mineralisation extending almost an order of magnitude beyond our previous geochemical results. The association of very high sulfur results provides more impetus for this project.*

It is early days exploration for the Copper Hill Project and the project now has geochemical trends on surface and subsurface. The next step is geophysics which can provide better targeting for follow-up drilling exploration".

Authorised for release to ASX by Paul Burton, Managing Director.

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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') and a fulltime employee of X2M Exploration to Mining. Mr Prumm has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as Competent Persons 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 previous market announcements and, in the case of Mineral Resources, which all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcements 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.

JORC TABLE

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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). Preliminary 4m speared composites are used to define 1m sampling zones for the submission to the laboratory. The entire sample was crushed to -2mm then either riffle-split then pulverised to 95% for XRF 101 base metal suite analysis. Selected samples in zones of lower prospectivity were composited to 4m after the crushing stage at the lab before for XRF 101 base metal suite analysis. Where grades of >400ppm Cu are returned for the composite the individual 1m samples are assayed for that zone.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling was completed using a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<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. Samples were weighed at the laboratory to allow comparative analysis. 4m speared composites are used to define 1m sampling zones for the submission to the laboratory Preliminary 4m speared composites are used to define 1m sampling zones for the submission to the laboratory.
Logging	<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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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. Preliminary 4m speared composites samples, used to define 1m sampling zones for the submission to the laboratory, are 2 to 3kg in weight and derived from the main sample bulk using a spear method.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nagrom in Perth, WA, for XRF 101 base metal suite analysis total analysis. 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected intersections have been calculated at various cut-off grades, including a 400g/t Cu minimum cut-off for the "mineralised envelope". Geological and sample data was entered into spreadsheets on site and
Criteria	Commentary
	stored on the Company's database.

Location of data points	<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.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample data down hole for future resource estimation will be 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples transported by Company personnel direct to the Laboratory as soon as possible after drilling.
Audits or reviews	<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	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located 320km northeast of Perth in the mid-west region of Western Australia. E52 /2426 is a granted tenements with a 100% interest acquired by Surefire Resources NL under a sale agreement from the tenement holder Beau Resources Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Previous exploration work has been completed.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host lithology is a slate of meta mafic origin, likely sedimentary with copper mineralisation confined to 2 conjugate structural directions (Az030 & Az 330)
Drill hole Information	<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.

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of new drillholes are tabulated in the body of the release. Coordinates are estimated based on planned positions and will be updated when DGPS data available. • Locational data are generally within 5m accuracy using a GPS – with DGPS location planned down hole length \pm 0.2m. previous drillhole locations.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected intersections have been calculated at various cut-off grades as shown in Table 1, No cutting of high-grades has been carried out.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation of mineralised zones are still to be determined in detail. All intercepts reported are downhole depths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillhole locations and interpreted mineralisation outline are shown in Figures in the body of the release. • Tabulations of hole statistics are shown in the body of the release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabulations of hole statistics are shown in the body of the release.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan of the drilling locations for the new assay results received has been included in the report. • No new exploration data has been generated apart from the drilling geochemical and geophysical information included in this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up geophysics and split sampling will be planned once all results are received.