

YIDBY GOLD PROJECT (100%)**DRILLING INTERSECTION PHOTOGRAPHS****Drilling Anomalous MMI zones Intersects:****Wide Quartz Zones, in excess of 30m****Unexpected Quartzose Felsic Porphyry, Wide (90m) & Rich in Sulphides**

Figure 1 Quartz veining in drill hole YBRC 072 in felsic porphyry with possible visible gold

1: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, The Company cautions that visual estimates of minerals and mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. 2: The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width. 3: Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates (they are listed in order of abundance of estimated combined percentages). Quantitative assays will be completed by Australian Assay Laboratories in Malaga & Wangara, Perth.



Figure 2 YBRC 069 (89 to 179m) Wide Felsic Quartz Porphyry zone + quartz veining & abundant sulphides

Table 1 Lithology with a visual estimate of quartz and sulphides (arsenopyrite)

Hole ID	Depth Fr	Depth To	Quartz%	Sulphide%	Lithology
YBRC069	104	131.5	10	5	Quartz felsic porphyry + abundant arsenopyrite as blebs and accumulations
YBRC069	159	164	8	5	Quartz felsic porphyry + abundant arsenopyrite as blebs and accumulations
YBRC072	107	109	36	2	Abundant white bucky quartz on UM/QFP contact, possible vg

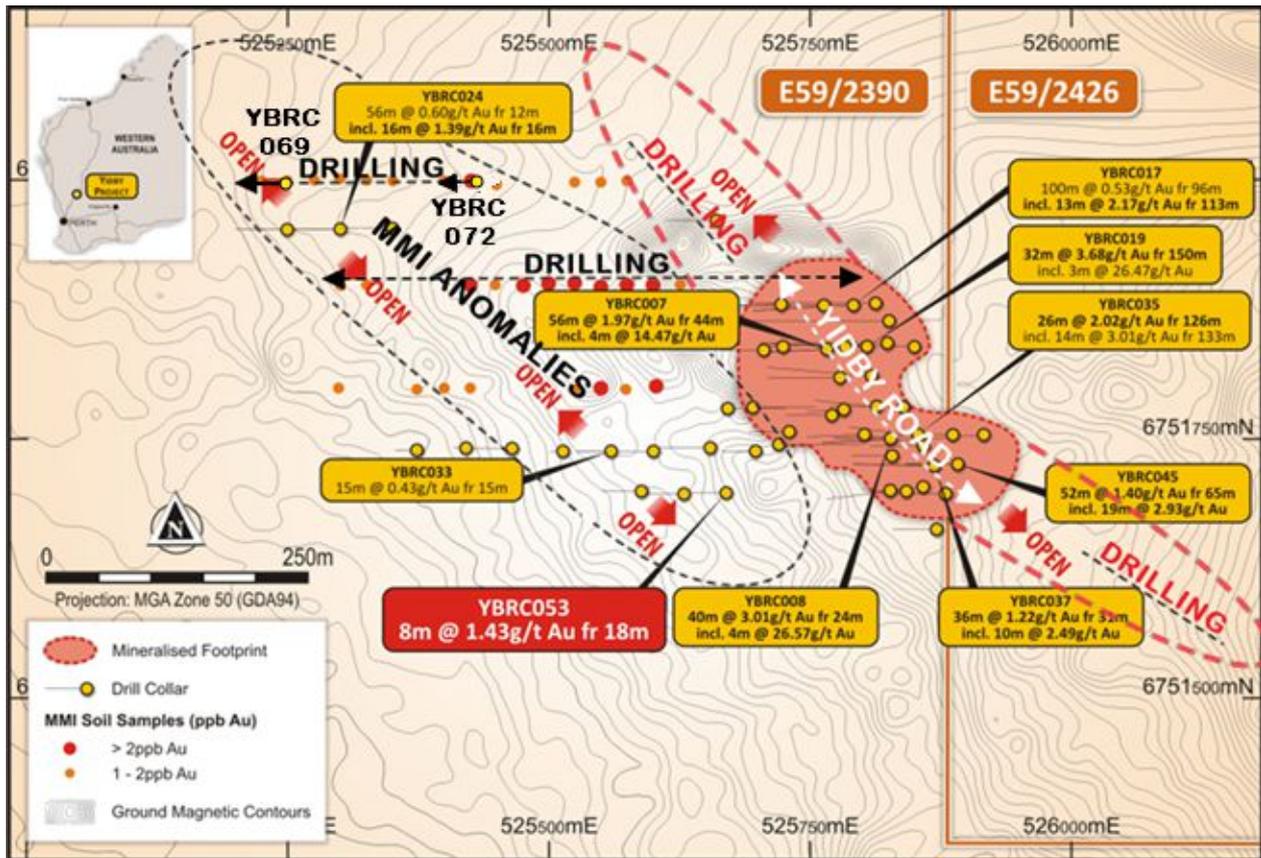


Figure 3 Figure 4 YIDBY GOLD PROJECT - Plan of Current Mineralisation and Drilling Targets

The MMI anomalies in the Discovery Zone, located up to 400m to the west of the Yidby Road Gold Deposit, represent an entirely new SUREFIRE gold discovery that significantly expands the footprint of the Yidby Gold Project.

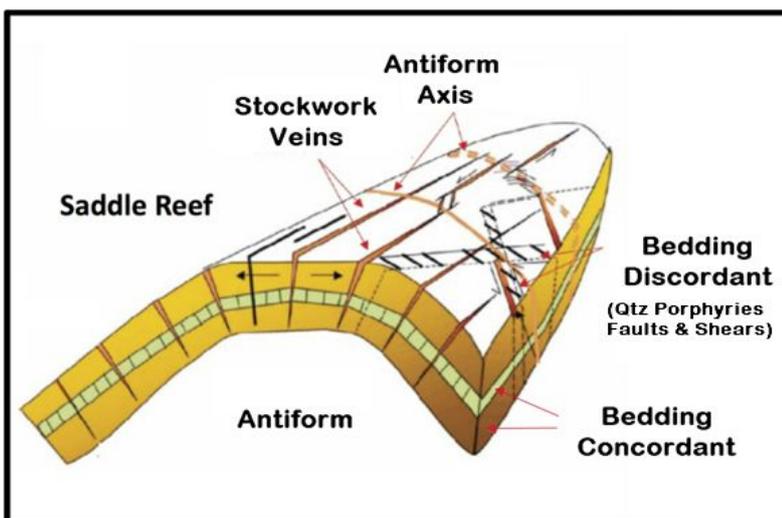
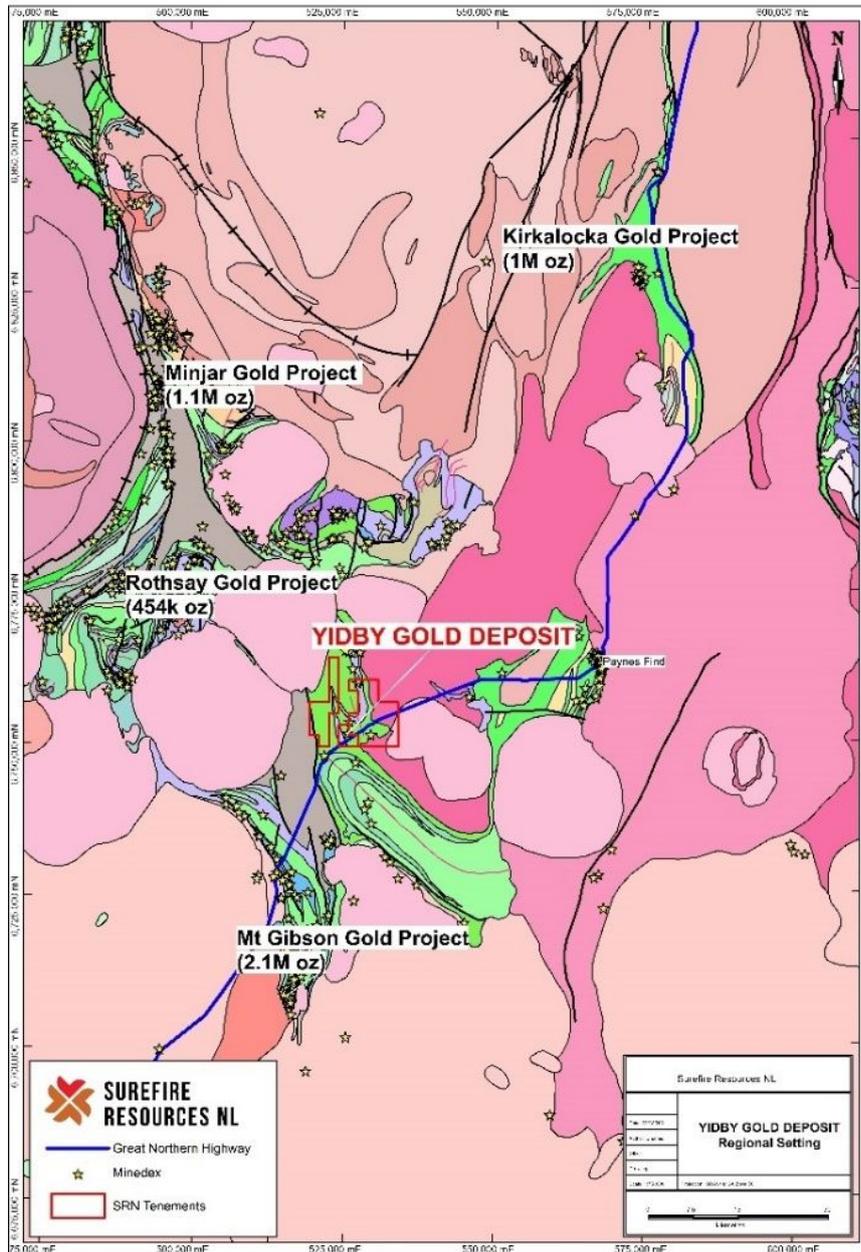


Figure 5 Stock image of antiform saddle reef gold mineralisation, styles at Yidby Gold project.

The initial drilling of the MMI gold anomalies at Yidby that returned wide gold drilling intersections displayed gold mineralisation in north south trending Felsic Quartz Porphyries and foliated Quartz zones. Both styles are interpreted as bedding discordant features on the south-western limb of a broad north-west trending antiform.

Yidby is a blind discovery, it is hidden beneath approximately 20 vertical meters of barren transported overburden. Historical drilling in the area was predominantly shallow Air-core drilling that barely progressed beneath the transported with the occasional targeted Reverse Circulation (RC) drillhole. Thorough testing by Surefire, using deeper (RC) drilling fence-lines, has resulted in the intersection of wide gold mineralised zones at Yidby.

The Yidby Gold Project is transected by the Great Northern Highway, 40km south-west of Paynes Find, well located in prime gold bearing greenstones.



Yidby is surrounded by significant gold deposits:

- +1.1-Million-ounce (Moz) Minjar Gold Project approximately 65km to the north-west,
- 1 Moz Kirkalocka Gold Project approximately 70km to the north-east,
- 2.1 Moz Mount Gibson Gold Project 30km to the south (28 July 2021 ASX: CMM)
- 0.45 Moz Rothsay Gold Project 30km to the west

Figure 6 Yidby Gold Project – a PRIME location for gold mineralisation

Authorised for ASX release by:

Vladimir Nikolaenko
Managing Director

Hole ID	Ten - ement	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth	East UTM	North UTM	RL	First Water Down hole	Geo
YBRC054	E59/2390	270	60	100	525250	6751901	303	12	Clive
YBRC055	E59/2390	270	60	100	525297	6751900	298	12	Clive
YBRC056	E59/2390	270	60	100	525351	6751902	303	12	Clive
YBRC057	E59/2390	270	60	100	525399	6751902	301	18	Clive
YBRC058	E59/2390	270	60	100	525449	6751902	302	12	Clive
YBRC059	E59/2390	270	60	100	525500	6751902	291	12	Clive
YBRC060	E59/2390	270	60	136	525550	6751902	305	18	Clive
YBRC061	E59/2390	270	60	100	525599	6751903	301	36	Clive
YBRC062	E59/2390	270	60	100	525649	6751902	302	30	Clive
YBRC063	E59/2390	270	60	100	525700	6751902	303	dry	Clive
YBRC064	E59/2390	270	60	120	525761	6751899	303	dry	Clive
YBRC065	E59/2390	270	60	100	525807	6751899	304	dry	Clive
YBRC066	E59/2390	270	60	160	525760	6751975	304	dry	Clive
YBRC067	E59/2390	270	60	100	525798	6751973	306	36	Clive
YBRC068	E59/2390	270	60	126	525697	6751975	304	dry	Clive
YBRC069	E59/2390	270	60	184	525249	6752003	298	10	Clive
YBRC070	E59/2390	270	60	100	525300	6752006	304	12	Clive
YBRC071	E59/2390	270	60	100	525349	6752002	304	11	Clive
YBRC072	E59/2390	270	60	120	525399	6752004	302	12	Clive
YBRC073	E59/2390	270	60	148	525847	6751920	300	12	Clive
YBRC074	E59/2426	200	60	156	525910	6751722	300	dry	Clive
YBRC075	E59/2426	200	60	168	525920	6751781	303	23	Clive
YBRC076	E59/2426	200	60	136	525962	6751709	305	66	Clive

Table 2 Yidby Table of Drillhole collar co-ordinates – 2022 drilling program

Previous Announcements:

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

21/03/2022	Yidby Drilling Rig Booked
19/01/2022	Yidby Recent Drilling Intersects Wide Gold Mineralisation
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 Gold Project Second Rig On Site
11/03/2021	Yidby 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

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, 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition:

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections. This Section explains sample assay protocol, the samples have been submitted to the laboratory however assay results are not available at this juncture)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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 preliminary 4m samples weighing approximately 3kg from the splitter on the cyclone. The samples have been submitted to the laboratory (ALS laboratories Perth). Anomalous zones will be re-assayed using the Fa AA25 Au technique as individual 1m splits. The 1m splits are created using the splitter whilst drilling and are stored onsite within the green 40kg bulk sample bags for each drilling meter. • The entire laboratory sample is crushed to -2mm then riffle-split then pulverised to 95% passing 75 micron to produce a 25g charge for Fire Assay gold (Au) analysis. • Selected samples in zones of unexpected lithologies were assayed using the ALS - 51 multi element technique Au Me TL43.
Drilling techniques	<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.
Drill sample recovery	<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. • Samples were weighed at the laboratory to allow comparative analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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 4m 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 (ALS Laboratories). Sample preparation is dry pulverisation to 95% passing 75 microns. • Field sample procedures involve the insertion of registered Standards and duplicates and blanks generally every 20m 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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"> • Australian gold industry standard procedures were used there are NO ASSAY RESULTS AVAILABLE AT THIS JUNCTURE • Selected samples in zones of unexpected lithologies were assayed using the ALS - 51 multi element technique Au Me TL43. • Field sample procedures involve the insertion of registered Standards and duplicates and blanks generally every 20m and offset. Standards and duplicate assays are also completed at the Lab.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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, data storage (physical and electronic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected intersections will be calculated at various cut-off grades, including a 0.1g/t minimum cut-off for the “mineralised envelope” and including “economic” cut-off

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>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 will average above the stated cut-off grade to be across the added interval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological and sample data has been entered into spreadsheets on site and stored on the Company's database.
Location of data points	<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.
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> • Initial assays are as 4m composites with re-assaying at 1m intervals for anomalous zones. Sample data down hole is at 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) will be completed when all assay results are available. If necessary, additional drilling will be carried out to establish continuity for Resource Estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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. Diamond drilling is planned to ensure drilling is perpendicular to strike of the gold mineralisation. • All intersections are downhole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		widths with the true widths not determined at this early stage of exploration.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure 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"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<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 air core 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"> Northing and easting data generally within 5m accuracy using a GPS – with DGPS location planned. RL data +/-2m Location of new drillholes based

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 is tabulated in the body of the release (refer table 3). Coordinates are estimated based on planned positions and will be updated when DGPS data available. <p>Northing and easting data generally within 5m accuracy using a GPS – with DGPS location planned. Down hole length =+/- 0.2m.previous drillhole locations.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay data not available at this juncture. Selected intersections will be calculated at various cut-off grades, 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<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"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map showing the location of YBRC069 and YBRC072 is included as figure 3 • Appropriate cross sections will be made available when drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> results are available. Tabulations of hole statistics will be made available when the results are available.
Balanced reporting	<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 will be made available when the results are available.
Other substantive exploration data	<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 samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralisation interpretations will be included when the results are available No new exploration data has been generated apart from review of rock chips included in this report.
Further work	<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"> Assay results have been lodged in the ALS Perth laboratory. Results are not available at this juncture. A total of 6 assay lodgements were made to the ALS laboratory in Perth. Follow up diamond drilling is planned within the next 2 months to better understand the structural controls of the gold mineralisation. A diagram highlighting the possible extensions is within the document as figure 3.